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Inmates for 'Re-Education'

Vietnam Says Thousands Held In Camps for Own Protection

By Henry Kamm

HANOI, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Vietnam continues to imprison without trial "several thousand" persons in "re-education" camps and does so largely for their own protection, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, said here.

Mr. Thach, who appears to be carrying out all the functions of the foreign minister's office, said in a wide-ranging interview at his office that Vietnam had released more than 90 percent of the political prisoners who had been arrested because of their military or civilian role in the former Saigon government.

"We have kept only the criminals, you see," the affable 56-year-old official said in fluent French. He said he could not give the exact number of those still imprisoned and continued:

"If you liberate them, these criminals, they would not be safe. The people who have families killed by these people would demand their heads. I can tell you that it is in their interest, too, that they are in these camps. If not they would be subject to the vengeance of the people."

Asked whether the government



Nguyen Co Thach

The minister, debonair and self-assured throughout the conversation, became embarrassed, repeated himself, often and stuttered when questioned on political prisoners. He emphasized twice that the subject was not within his competence, but no more-competent high official was made available for questioning during this reporter's week-long visit.

As did other officials with whom the subject was brought up, Mr. Thach replied first by emphasizing that a "bloodbath," which he affirmed had been expected by the West following the Communists' 1975 victory, had not taken place. Prompted by a minor official present throughout the meeting, the minister of state said the government had practiced a policy of clemency.

The subject of political prisoners is regarded as extremely delicate in Vietnam, and on information is published officially. A senior diplomat stationed here said that his information supported an estimate of 50,000 persons incarcerated in re-education camps and normal political prisons.

Several hundreds of thousands former Saigon officials or military officers were rounded up immediately after the war, and competent sources in touch with southern Vietnam — foreigners as well as recent refugees — reported that many intellectuals had been rounded up and imprisoned without charges since last year.

Testimony of recently released inmates of re-education camps who fled from Vietnam since their release describes them as grim and primitive places in the jungle. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

France Cuts Aid

Bokassa Held Responsible In Bangui Child Massacres

PARIS, Aug. 17 (IHT) — France today reduced aid to the Central African Empire after confirmation of massacres and torture of school children there. An African investigating commission found that Emperor Bokassa 1 "almost certainly" took part in the atrocities.

Troops killed at least 150 persons in Bangui, the Central African capital, in January, and about 100 children in a second massacre in April. The commission of African jurists reported yesterday in Dakar, Senegal. The commission had been set up May 14 at a French-African summit conference in Rwanda, after the massacres were reported by Amnesty International, the human rights organization.

The commission's members were

from Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Rwanda and Togo. Chairman Yousoupha Ndiaye of Senegal said they established that:

• A 9-year-old child was shot at point-blank range by the chief of staff of the army during repression of a protest movement sparked by student grievances in January.

• A 13-year-old girl was shot in the back at home, in front of her father, and soldiers fired on clearly identified Red Cross workers during the January disorders.

• In April, children were seized aboard buses and at their homes and taken to Ngarabga prison outside Bangui, where they were "beaten, mutilated, tortured and stuffed into small cells where some died of suffocation."

The commission reported that Emperor Bokassa was seen on three occasions at the prison during the April massacres. It concluded that the massacres of about 100 children was "carried out under the orders of Emperor Bokassa and almost certainly with his participation."

Zaire troops present in Bangui took part in the January repression, Mr. Ndiaye said. During the period leading up to the roundup of children in April, demands for the emperor's abdication spread in the city. His car was stoned several times and homes belonging to him were sacked.

France suspended military aid to the Central African Empire in May. Today a spokesman at the Ministry of Cooperation said other aid was also being stopped.

The spokesman said that scheduled total aid of \$24 million for this year would be reduced by 20 percent. Aid was not reduced for health, education and food, the spokesman said, because the people should not be made to suffer for events for which they had no responsibility.

Carter Appoints Special Counsel To White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — President Carter today named Lyned Cutler to serve as special counsel to the president, replacing Robert Lipshutz as the chief White House lawyer.

Press Secretary Jody Powell said Mr. Cutler will begin serving in the 300-day post in late September.

Mr. Cutler, currently a member of a Washington law firm, has been serving as a counsel to the president on ratification of the Salt-2 pact with the Soviet Union. From 1977 until earlier this year, he was special representative for maritime resources and boundary negotiations with Canada.

Mr. Lipshutz, an Atlanta lawyer who was brought to Washington by Mr. Carter, lost his post as part of the reorganization of the president's staff.



U.S. envoy Robert Strauss, right, meets with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Israel's ambassador to the United States, Ephraim Eytan, in Jerusalem. The talks were aimed at easing tensions between Israel and the United States following the resignation of Andrew Young.

On Public Protest of PLO Meeting

Young Says He Cautioned Israel

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 17 (NYT) — Andrew Young said yesterday that he had cautioned the Israelis against making a public protest about his unauthorized contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, suggesting it could create a pro-Palestinian backlash among blacks in the United States.

However, he said that he did not see a polarization of Jews and blacks developing because of the events that led to his resignation Wednesday as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

At a news conference at the headquarters of the U.S. delegation, Mr. Young said he wanted to help leaders of both groups, who will meet next week, to channel any "frustration and rage" that may exist into constructive patterns of working together for Middle East peace.

Only minutes later, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago civil rights activist, speaking outside the U.S. mission, charged that the Israelis had overreacted and embarr

assed Mr. Young, exposing a deep-seated problem between the minority groups that must be tackled by "men of good will."

Bid to Ease Tension

Several prominent blacks, however, seemed to want to minimize prospects of friction over the Young resignation, issued a joint statement saying they trusted the events would "not incite or exacerbate tension between the black and Jewish communities."

The statement, read by Vernon Jordan Jr., president of the National Urban League, questioned why

President Carter accepted Mr. Young's resignation when Milton Wolf, the U.S. ambassador to Austria, received only a mild "reminder" of Washington's policy after he had unauthorized meetings with a PLO representative.

Mr. Wolf met three times with a PLO representative in Vienna, according to the State Department. But department officials said Mr. Wolf did not discuss substantive issues at any of the three meetings, two of which were described as social encounters.

In Washington, supporters and critics of Mr. Young in the Carter administration insisted yesterday that it was not his well-known policy differences with the administration that had brought him down, but rather the fact that he had misled and embarrassed his government about his New York meeting with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations.

Israeli officials and some prominent U.S. Jews expressed concern that, despite Mr. Young's resignation, the PLO would be able to exploit the situation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French Unions Set 2-Day Rail Strike

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — Train service throughout France is expected to be disrupted next week by a two-day strike by railway workers.

France's two main trade unions, today called for a strike on Aug. 22 and 23. The strike is expected to be widely supported.

Finland Raises Gas Price

HELSINKI, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The Finnish government today announced an average 7-percent rise in the prices of gasoline and heating oil. High-octane gasoline goes up to \$2.03 a gallon.

Mr. Strauss' second trip to the region since being appointed chief Middle East negotiator has attempted to reduce the rhetoric and misunderstandings between the two

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Toll Reaches 18 Amid More Gales Off Irish Coast

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 17 (AP) — The death toll in the storms that hit an international yacht race climbed to 18 today with the recovery of a body by a passing ship. There was no immediate identification of the victim.

The ship docked at Milford Haven, South Wales, one of a dozen English and Irish ports where yachts in the Admiral's Cup Fastnet Race sought shelter.

Meanwhile, harbor masters along the Cornish coast reported that fishermen were at sea looking for abandoned yachts to salvage for anticipated rewards, despite renewed gales overnight that interrupted the search for survivors.

The Royal Ocean Racing Club, which organized the Fastnet race, said early today that of the 306 yachts that set sail in the race last Saturday, 12 were still sailing, 82 finished, 189 retired and 23 were sunk or abandoned. Of the 18 persons known dead, 15 were yachtsmen in the race.

Guerrillas Claim Afghan District

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Moslem guerrillas in Afghanistan reported today that they have seized the central Tami district, and that 34 Afghan government party leaders have been executed — seven of them beheaded — after a verdict by an Islamic court.

The Islamic Revolution movement reported that the rebels captured the Tami district of central Razmak province yesterday in their war against the Soviet-backed regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki.

The rebel spokesmen reported from Peshawar, on the Pakistani side of the Khyber Pass. He said 34 leaders of Mr. Taraki's ruling Khalqi Party were executed following a verdict of an Islamic court. There was no indication of the alleged offenses against Islamic law.

Jet Crashes in Germany

ST. WENDEL, West Germany, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force Phantom jet fighter crashed on the outskirts of the Saar village of Gonnelsdorf today after the two crewmen ejected.

Urges Balance of Power in Region

Schlesinger Warns of Soviet Peril in Mideast

By Steven Ratner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — In a farewell address focusing on the "geopolitical landscape," Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger warned yesterday that the security of U.S. interests in the Middle East "rests upon the protection of Allah."

"We cannot for long acquiesce in a regional preponderance of Soviet military power," he told a National Press Club luncheon. "A minimum requirement is the establishment within the region of a rough balance of military power." Without such action, he said, "the underlying implications are stark. Soviet control of the oil tap in the Middle East would mean the end of the world as we have known it."

Mr. Schlesinger's exposition, in which he also sounded again his concerns about domestic energy policies, was his most forceful discussion of international political issues since becoming energy adviser in January, 1977. He was named secretary when the Department of Energy was created in August of

that year. Indeed, his comments represented a blending of his concerns as energy secretary with the themes that he frequently expressed as secretary of defense in the Ford administration.

By several accounts, the outgoing secretary worked for several days alone on the farewell speech and, in a departure from his practice, he read from a prepared text. His delivery was more forceful and somber than his custom.

'New Dimension'

The rise of the energy crisis, Mr. Schlesinger said, "provides a new dimension to the political and ideological competition between the United States and the Soviet Union." In that context, the traditional source of strategic security for the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "is today an insufficient basis for Western security since in itself it offers no protection for the energy resources on which our collective survival depends."

As a substitute, Mr. Schlesinger called for a "new and effective response" that would center on the Middle East, "a region to which Russia has aspired since the days of Peter the Great."

"Its military power continues to grow — most ominously in the form of increasing strategic mobility and the strength of its airborne divisions," said Mr. Schlesinger, who also served briefly in the Nixon administration as director of the CIA. "Within the region itself, there is no counterweight. The Shah's (Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran) forces might have put up a scrappy defense, but today security rests upon the protection of Allah."

He continued, "There is no continuing and significant military presence of the United States in the fact that the inhabitants in the region must ponder as they contemplate that brooding presence to the north."

In his strategy discussion, Mr. Schlesinger avoided placing blame on the administration for what he viewed as the deterioration of U.S. strength. The Carter administration has been considering a new Middle

Eastern force but has not taken any firm action.

Mr. Schlesinger mostly avoided making specific strategic recommendations, although he said that the "demonstration of the Indian Ocean would be crippling." A demilitarization has been discussed with the Soviet Union.

Midway through the half-hour talk, the outgoing secretary turned more directly to energy and sounded again some of his favorite themes. "Even if we put aside such opportunities for external mischief, the flow of oil from the OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] nations can still not be considered wholly reliable," he said. "The worldwide system for the production and distribution of petroleum is already stretched taut."

Even if the flow of oil is maintained, it will "no longer be available in increasing quantities," he said. As a solution, he said, "the use of coal and nuclear power will jointly have to grow at the rate of 6 percent per annum if we are to

maintain moderate economic growth."

Although the use of nuclear power has grown at that rate in recent years and although the administration has projected that the use of coal will accelerate, both energy sources have met stiff opposition from environmentalists. Again without specifics, Mr. Schlesinger said of the environmental barriers, "We cannot achieve the necessary growth of coal use in the face of the existing mechanical and legislative impediments." Similar obstacles must be overcome in the case of nuclear power, he said.

During the question period, Mr. Schlesinger lashed out at the coverage of energy by the press. "Overall the performance has not been a good one," he said. "Demagoguery in journalism is no more savory than anyplace else."

He also opposed efforts to ban acquisitions by large oil companies. "I do not believe the legislation is designed to have a beneficial outcome in terms of energy supply," he said.

Charles Duncan, former president of the Coca-Cola Co., has been appointed to replace Mr. Schlesinger.

2 More Octuplets Die In Naples; 3 in Peril

NAPLES, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Two more of the eight babies born to Pasqualina Chianese died today and doctors said that only two of the others had good chances of survival. One died yesterday.

Mrs. Chianese, who had been undergoing fertility treatment, had sextuplets three years ago. They all died within hours. Doctors said that she was only seven months pregnant when she gave birth to the octuplets and that this was the main factor in the infants' weakened state.

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Living in the Soviet Shadow

By Jonathan Kandell

HELSINKI (IHT) — "Finlandization" has become the password of a growing number of Western politicians and commentators concerned over the apparent power of the Soviet Union to exert pressure on nominally independent states.

When Norway declined last year to have West German combat troops participate in North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises on its territory because of Russian protests, Finlandization was allegedly at work. When Turkey vetoed U-2 flights through its skies to verify Russian missile tests, that too was supposed to be Finlandization.

Franz Josef Strauss, now running for chancellor in West Germany, once warned that his country's growing détente policy with the Soviet Union smacked of Finlandization. And conservative politicians in the United States have also used the expression to raise the specter of a neutral Western Europe no longer confident of U.S. security guarantees.

For Finland, the renewed notoriety of the term is a bitter irony. On the one hand, the Finns insist they have finally learned to live comfortably in the shadow of the Soviet Union without abandoning their western outlook, life-style and political and economic system. On the other hand, a West which never could guarantee

Finland's security has seemingly swung from an attitude of helpless sympathy to mild contempt. "We Finns need neither guardians nor sympathetic understandings," an irritated President Urho Kekkonen told his hosts on a recent visit to West Germany. "Is it really so difficult to grasp that Finland has created its own basic security policy solution? Is it difficult to believe that this policy is in Finland's own interest, that it is the Finnish people's own policy, a line which it has genuinely embraced, and without compulsion?"

Western Atmosphere

Mr. Kekkonen has long insisted that the Finnish model is not exportable. "This means that Western Europeans should never wish to have our kind of relationship with the Soviet Union, and that Eastern Europeans will never have it no matter how hard they wish for it," said a Conservative party politician, lending an interpretation Mr. Kekkonen would surely disavow.

In the streets of Helsinki, the Russians seem much more distant than the 200-mile boat ride to Leningrad. Woody Allen movies, John Travolta posters, Alka records, open air singing groups from Utah, hamburgers and pizza are the usual fare. English is the second language, far ahead of Russian. At week's end, Volvos and Saabs and BMWs spurt towards the city limits

enroute to country cottages that most families seem able to afford. First prize in a local travel lottery is a week in the Balneario Islands near Spain, and the consolation award is 10 days, with bed-and-board, in Tallinn, Soviet Estonia.

But in politics, the weight of Soviet influence is there for everybody to gaze at:

• Finland's foreign policy is studiously neutral or just noticeably enough on this side of the Russian position.

• Criticism of Soviet conduct in foreign affairs is rare, or couched in terms of mild lament in cases like the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

• It is widely accepted that Moscow has a strong interest in preventing the emergence of a Finnish government that might hold anti-Soviet views.

• Soviet-Finnish ties are simply not a subject of serious political or journalistic discussion.

Soviet influence also takes subtler forms in Finnish political life.

Asked if he believed the Russians would veto a Finnish presidential candidate if they considered him too pro-Western, a government official replied: "We would never put them in that position. In our political system, the man would not make it past the semifinals, to use a sporting term."

Commenting on a recent opinion poll that



ranked the Soviet Union highest among the countries which Finns consider their "friends," a newspaper editor pointed out that "a sort of liturgy" has seeped into the public consciousness: "Our media and politicians use the same words that the Russians do to describe Soviet-Finnish relations. Words like 'cooperation' and 'friendship' which we don't normally use in our own political vocabulary. Why do we do it? Because we know the Russians like these words."

Realpolitik has produced a special breed of politician who builds his career by giving the

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)

News Analysis

Young Opened a New Era in U.S.-African Relations

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Andrew Young's controversial diplomacy made its greatest impact on Africa, land of his ancestors, where he opened a new era in U.S. relations with virtually all the countries on the continent.

Mr. Young's style of open diplomacy was not only badly needed but also much appreciated in black Africa, where American influence had reached an all-time low during the troubled Nixon-Ford era.

Mr. Young, his lieutenants at the United Nations and his Africanist colleagues at the State Department campaigned from the first days of President Carter's tenure to turn American policy toward Africa around 180 degrees. Although they did not succeed altogether, they made enormous strides in moving away from white-ruled southern Africa and toward black Africa for the first time in Washington's relations with the young nations there.

One sign of Mr. Young's success in his design was that while South Africans and Rhodesians considered him their number one enemy among U.S. foreign policymakers, perhaps mistakenly since all he sought was a peaceful transition to black majority rule through non-violent means.

Mr. Young's greatest achievement was in laying the groundwork for a reconciliation between the United States and two of Africa's leading nations, Nigeria and Tanzania, both of which had become extremely hostile toward Washington during the Nixon-Ford years.

He converted them from enemies to allies of U.S. diplomacy in Africa and cleared the way for a special relationship between President Carter and their two leaders, Nigeria's Olusegun Obasanjo and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere. To South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia, it seemed U.S. policy virtually had fallen captive to these two leaders. They blamed Mr. Young for this extraordinary reversal in American

perceptions of who and what in Africa was important to Washington. More generally, Mr. Young was the first American diplomat to succeed in persuading a generally skeptical black Africa that Washington not only was interested in its viewpoint but also was taking it into account even if the administration did not always act on it.

The fact that the United States was able to work as closely as it did for 18 months with radical Marxists as well as more moderate black African states in promoting its peace plans for Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) was due largely to Mr. Young

and his like-minded top lieutenant at the United Nations, Donald McHenry.

Mr. Young showed the same disdain for the restraints of formal diplomacy in Africa as in the Middle East and went out of his way here, too, to meet with hard-core nationalist radicals. At a January, 1978, conference on Malia on the Zimbabwe Rhodesia problem, he held long, informal talks with black guerrilla military leaders, the first high-ranking American diplomat to do so.

His British diplomatic colleagues at the conference were horrified by his behavior. But Mr. Young felt it

was the only way to breach the gap of confidence and get nationalist backing for a negotiated solution.

If befriending black Africa for the United States was Mr. Young's greatest success, trying to make peace in southern Africa was his single greatest failure. It also displayed the naive side of the ambassador in dealing with the intractable black-white struggles of the region.

Mr. Young vastly underrated the probable inevitability of armed struggle to bring about black majority rule in southern Africa and seriously overrated the U.S. ability

to pressure the whites of Rhodesia and South Africa into making any meaningful changes through peaceful means.

He mistakenly saw the key to change in southern Africa through the eyes of a successful black civil rights leader of the American South and initially preached nonviolence to black nationalist guerrillas who already had been forced to take up arms out of white intransigence.

His speech to an anti-apartheid conference in Maputo, Mozambique, in May, 1977, on the virtues of following the black American way to racial justice appalled even his black African friends and earned him a private personal rebuke later from Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Naive, Miscalculated

Just as southern African blacks locked in armed struggle often found him naive and his advice misguided, so too did the whites on the other side.

Upon making his first trip to Salisbury in September, 1977, to present the latest British-U.S. peace plan, Mr. Young issued what seemed to be a public invitation to the white Rhodesian Army to carry out a coup against then-Prime Minister Ian Smith and make peace directly with the nationalist guerrillas.

He told reporters that he thought it far more likely that Rhodesia's Army officers could reach an agreement with the guerrillas than Mr. Smith, even though he had just won an overwhelming victory at the polls among Rhodesian whites. His remarks were to become a laughing stock in white Rhodesian circles.

Like a dozen British peacekeepers before him, Mr. Young seriously miscalculated the complexity of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian political puzzle and the tenacity of the whites to hold on against seemingly impossible odds.

The same miscalculation of the prospects for a peaceful transition toward an integrated society prevailed in his attitude toward South Africa. There, Mr. Young believed in all apparent sincerity that somehow the whites could be convinced by reason and cajoling alone to hand over the larger share of power to the blacks and the blacks to forgo violence.

Mr. Young even helped with his relatively moderate advice to black South Africans — on the tactics of the struggle to alienate the whites — to the point where Pretoria gave up all hope for cooperation with Washington.

As a result, it turned its back on the U.S.-British peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a key factor in its ultimate failure as Mr. Young came to realize and regret.

In fact, Mr. Young leaves his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and de facto chief African policymaker with his peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia in ruins and that for Namibia stalemated. Again, the British are taking the lead in the frustrating Western search for a negotiated solution there.

In the end, historians may conclude that the American black leadership's contribution to American policy toward the last September Camp David agreement signed by Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, whom Strauss is to meet tomorrow.

Israel Denies Bugging Meeting

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Mr. Begin was reported by a senior Israeli official to be deeply angry over reports that Israel learned of Mr. Young's secret meeting with a PLO official last month by bugging their conversation.

The official denied the reports and said that Israel did not learn of the meeting Mr. Young's July 26 meeting with PLO envoy Zehdi Labib Terzi, until Aug. 12 and then only from the State Department.

Newsweek Magazine said it learned of the meeting from Israeli sources on Aug. 11 — a day before the Israeli official said that Israel was informed of the encounter by the State Department.

The Atlanta Constitution said the Israelis found out about it by bugging Mr. Young's conversation with Mr. Terzi in the home of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations.

Blacks Settle to Get \$4.5 Million In Detroit Suit on Discrimination

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A \$4.5 million settlement was announced yesterday in an eight-year-old racial discrimination suit filed by blacks who said they were locked into low-level jobs by Detroit Edison Co.

The proposed settlement is the largest involving a single company in a private employment-discrimination case, said the Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, which brought the class action suit.

The settlement, in the form of a consent decree, was expected to be approved by a federal judge, said Howard Simon, executive director of the Michigan ACLU. He termed the settlement "historic."

The ACLU is to receive \$250,000 for attorneys' fees, and 450 current and former black workers will share the rest of the award — making the individual settlements the largest ever in such a case.

The entire amount represents the cost of the suit, which was filed by a group of black employees who claimed they were discriminated against, Mr. Simon said. "It's a long time to wait, but that's a damn significant settlement for those individuals."

The settlement stemmed from a 1971 suit filed on behalf of a group of black employees who challenged company promotion practices and other forms of discrimination. A company spokesman said it was hoped the settlement would "improve the climate of understanding among Edison employees of all races."



A DRAWING LESSON — "It's not right," said Danish Premier Anker Joergensen when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt drew a caricature of him on a blackboard during a visit to a school in Bornholm, Denmark. So Mr. Joergensen picked up chalk to finish the portrait himself, adding his characteristic quiff of hair on his partially bald head.

Refugees Describe Hardship, Deprivation

Vietnamese Fear Starvation in Camps

By William Chapman

HANOI (UPI) — The way Vietnamese officials tell it, their country's "new economic zones" are a grand social experiment designed to provide both employment for the poor and food for the hungry.

"A redistribution of labor," is the description offered by Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister. Refugees who have fled tell a different story. They say the "new economic zones" are barren labor camps of hardship, deprivation, and death.

Lam Phat Sang, 32, now a refugee in a Malaysian camp, says he was sent to one zone for 30 days because he had been a U.S. Army interpreter until 1975. Given one bowl of soup to sustain him during eight hours of work planting sweet potatoes and rice, he fled after nine days, fearing starvation.

Final Blow

The new economic zones have captured attention because many refugees have told interviewers they died in the zones or that the South China Sea to avoid being assigned to them.

U.S. and United Nations officials say that in hundreds of interviews refugees have said the threat of exile to the zones was the final blow that convinced them to flee.

Refugees interviewed recently at camps in Hong Kong and Malaysia said they fled after serving a period of time in the zones or because they were told by Vietnamese authorities they had only one alternative to the camps — flight by boat, for a fee.

All said, moreover, that they ultimately feared starvation. They described the zones as barren fields or thick forests where cultivation was almost impossible. They either had seen or been told of people weakened by hunger and lacking medication. None, however, had witnessed deaths in the zones.

There is no doubt the zones are a large-scale enterprise by the Vietnamese government. Mai Luong, vice director of the Agriculture Ministry's international cooperation department, said Vietnam's five-year plan, which began in 1976, calls for 1.8 million people to be relocated in the zones. So far about 1 million have been placed there in what Mr. Luong calls "land reclamation" projects.

Other than developing new food sources, he said, the idea is to relocate urban areas to almost empty lands. "There are many areas in the north of dense population," he said in a recent interview here. "And in some of the new economic zones there are only 10 people per square kilometer. So we must redistribute."

Independent sources here said the zones were created originally to grow crops for a country with persistent food shortages after the war. They were also designed to accommodate people in Ho Chi Minh City who became unemployed after the Americans left.

Another impetus, they say, was the March, 1978, decrees that left the White House.

U.S. Sues Diggs In Kickbacks of House Salaries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The U.S. government filed suit yesterday in district court against Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., seeking to recover double damages that would total more than \$200,000 for payroll kickbacks.

Rep. Diggs was convicted in October of mail fraud and illegal diversion of the salaries. He was re-elected in November but faces a jail term of up to three years. On June 27, he admitted breaking a House rule and was later censured by the House.

The Justice Department lawsuit alleges that Rep. Diggs, between 1973 and 1976, padded the salaries of five of his staff members by \$120,228 and either kept the money for himself or used his staff's services for personal business. It asks double damages, less the \$48,031 Rep. Diggs has agreed to repay, on the ground that he was "unjustly enriched."

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Young Warned Israel Against Protest

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tion, his meeting with a PLO diplomat might be evidence of a shift in U.S. policy favorable to the Palestinians.

Mr. Young expects to remain at the United Nations until a successor is appointed. In what may touch off a new controversy, he indicated that he might, in his neutral role as president of the Security Council, be expected to have another meeting with the PLO observer.

He will begin consultations with council members next week about the scheduled resumption of debate of the council consideration of Palestinian rights, he said, and will be sitting in the president's office at the United Nations. Asked if he would see Mr. Terzi in that capacity, he replied, "I am not prepared to see anybody as president."

While he appeared to be making the point that Washington could object to his unauthorized talks as U.S. delegate since the government policy is to have no contacts with the PLO, there was no restriction on his activity as president of the Security Council.

[However, the State Department said today that Mr. Young "author-

ized and agrees with" a U.S. pledge that he will do no business with PLO envoys during the rest of his term as UN ambassador, the United Press International reported in Washington.

[In addition, department spokesman Tom Reston said Mr. Young, who will still function as U.S. ambassador when he is in the Security Council chair, will be expected to cast the U.S. veto of any unacceptable Palestinian rights resolution, even though he might personally favor such a resolution.]

Caution Given

Mr. Young said that it was concerning about a backlash to a largely unpublicized visit to Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, and give him a full account of his July 26 meeting with Mr. Terzi when he had furnished only a partial account to the State Department, which he acknowledged was "not a lie but not the whole truth."

In urging the Israelis against making the matter public, he said, he told them any "big uproar" was likely to create a Palestine question, which does not now exist, in the United States. And he added, "It was the Israeli government

which decided to make the issue public."

Mr. Young, after tendering his resignation personally to the president at the White House, returned to New York and telephoned black mayors and prominent black opinion-makers urging that they waver a black-Jewish confrontation.

He did not see a polarization developing between Jewish and black organizations, he said. But he added that he foresaw something of a confrontation between the two groups "as friends" and that Jews and blacks had a tradition of working together despite their differences.

Mr. Young said the black leadership had a vested interest in seeing the Middle East conflict resolved because a new crisis would have an economic impact on the United States — an allusion to possible Arab use of the oil weapon — and that black people as the poorest were likely to suffer the consequences.

He said he should this black interest ever be seen as anti-Jewish, he said, adding that it might be pro-Palestinian in a way that it was not before. In that event, he said, the Jewish community would have the responsibility of relating to that development without being anti-black.

Wolf Case 'Closed'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — The State Department says it is closing the case of a second U.S. ambassador who met with a PLO representative — without explaining how the two men wound up together on the same airplane with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Spokesman Reston said Mr. Wolf was not reprimanded for his contacts with the PLO and "we consider the matter to be closed."

In a television interview today, Mr. Young was asked about charges by some black leaders that the State Department used a double standard in his case and that of Mr. Wolf. Mr. Young replied, "I really think that is a totally irrelevant question. I think that Ambassador Wolf has been a responsible diplomat."

"The situation in Austria is quite different from the situation in many other places, and a good diplomat in order to be informed of the kind of relationship that Austria is developing with the PLO ought to be involved and report back to the secretary of state what is going on."

Israel Rejects U.S. Bid on Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)

status. By raising the possibility, he said, the probability of a U.S. resolution on Palestinian rights, this objective seemed to have become more distant.

Cause of Tensions

"The purpose of my trip here is to discuss that series of incidents that bring about these tensions that temporarily seem to affect all the strong, vital, everlasting ties between our great two democracies," he said after landing at Ben Gurion airport.

Mr. Strauss said that what really got the most attention "are really not great problems of differences of values and differences of commitments, but rather they are isolated incidental differences that tend to take on a life of their own."

Mr. Begin, in his two-hour meeting with Mr. Strauss, reportedly was firm in repeating Israel's categorical rejection of any dealing with the PLO. He expressed Israel's concern that the United States was moving away from its long-standing commitment not to deal with the PLO until it met certain conditions, acceptance of Israel's right to exist, and Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, that calls for Israel to give up occupied land in return for peace with its neighbors.

Mr. Strauss affirmed to Mr. Begin, U.S. officials said, the continuing U.S. commitment to Resolution 242 and to Resolution 338 of 1973 which calls for negotiations on the basis of Resolution 242.

But to maintain a credible stance in the Arab world, the United States has decided to consider submitting a new resolution that would include the language of 242 and 338, as well as the general statements about Palestinian rights included in the last September Camp David agreement signed by Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, whom Strauss is to meet tomorrow.

Israel Denies Bugging Meeting

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Mr. Begin was reported by a senior Israeli official to be deeply angry over reports that Israel learned of Mr. Young's secret meeting with a PLO official last month by bugging their conversation.

The official denied the reports and said that Israel did not learn of the meeting Mr. Young's July 26 meeting with PLO envoy Zehdi Labib Terzi, until Aug. 12 and then only from the State Department.

Newsweek Magazine said it learned of the meeting from Israeli sources on Aug. 11 — a day before the Israeli official said that Israel was informed of the encounter by the State Department.

The Atlanta Constitution said the Israelis found out about it by bugging Mr. Young's conversation with Mr. Terzi in the home of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations.

Kurds Shoot Down F-4 Jet, Helicopters

TEHRAN, Aug. 17 (AP) — Kurdish rebel forces today battled the remaining Islamic revolutionary guards in the western town of Paveh during house-to-house fighting and shot down an F-4 Phantom jet and two helicopters attempting to aid the government troops.

Sources said that at least 20 persons had been killed in the fighting since Tuesday night when the Kurds attacked the town in Kurdistan province. The rebels are seeking autonomy.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The crowd con-

verged on Tehran University, chanting "Israel is dead, Palestine is victorious." Ayatollah Khomeini had urged Iranians to mark today as a day of solidarity with the Palestinians.

The official Pars news agency said that the U.S.-made F-4 fighter and a helicopter carrying wounded government troops crashed in mountainous terrain near Paveh. The fate of the Phantom crew was unknown but the helicopter pilot, co-pilot and two wounded passengers were killed. The other helicopter crashed-landed and its crew radioed for help, Pars said.

Kurdish sources in Tehran

Price Controls Removed by Carter On Heavy Oil to Boost Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — President Carter removed price controls today from heavy crude oil, a relatively small proportion of U.S. oil production.

The move carried out a pledge made by Mr. Carter on July 15 and is aimed at increasing U.S. oil production by 200,000 barrels a day by 1985, rising to 500,000 by 1990.

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr. Carter will recommend excluding heavy oil from his proposed windfall profits tax as an additional incentive, also as promised earlier.

Administration officials estimated that the United States may contain more than 10 billion barrels of untapped heavy oil, most of it in California.

Current production of this type of oil is no more than 250,000 barrels per day, a tiny fraction of total U.S. oil production of around 8.5 million barrels daily, thus the

impact on consumer prices of gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products is expected to be slight.

The announcement said a presidential executive order exempts heavy crude oil immediately from domestic price controls. Previously, it said, about two-thirds of the heavy oil price control was limited to a price of about \$6 per barrel and one-third at just over \$13 per barrel.

Crude oil on the world market brings prices of about \$20 per barrel, but the decontrolled heavy oil, because of its lower quality, will probably bring a somewhat lower price, the White House said.

The announcement said public hearings will be held in Los Angeles on Sept. 5 and 6 to consider expanding the present definition of heavy oil and thus increase the quantity exempted from price controls.

Sithole Forces Allege Rhodesian Massacre

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Survivors of the worst single armed conflict inside this embattled country alleged today that government forces carried out a deliberate massacre of unarmed civilians using air and ground troops.

The charges were made by members of auxiliary forces loyal to the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who nominally supports the government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

Mr. Sithole called for the dismissal of Gen. Peter Walls, commander of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian military forces, calling him a "trigger-happy general." Mr. Sithole also demanded that Parliament investigate last month's incident in which the government had admitted that 183 were killed.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is also the defense minister, denied the massacre charges in Parliament and provided the first detailed government version of the incident. He called the killings, which he said took place in two separate areas, a "regrettable affair" and said that the alleged massacre had put an end to growing sentiment among some guerrillas to lay down their weapons.

Incident Explained

He said in the main incident at Gokwe, 150 miles northwest of Salisbury, government forces opened fire after the auxiliaries aimed their weapons at the troops. "A firefight ensued, lasting some 45 minutes," he added, resulting in 125 deaths.

The auxiliaries were armed by both Bishop Muzorewa's and Mr.

Sithole's parties to support their election campaigns earlier this year. The government now says that they are "ill-disciplined" and have often subjected civilian populations to criminal acts.

Several auxiliaries in interviews, challenged Bishop Muzorewa's version saying that no clash had occurred at Gokwe but rather the government had first used a ruse to disarm them and then opened fire from both the air and the ground.

Mr. Sithole said in an interview that the death toll at Gokwe alone in the July 20 incident was more than 300 with casualties still unknown from another occurrence at Nyamadoro near the Mozambique border. Bishop Muzorewa said 58 were killed there.

Amnesty Program

The alleged massacre came on the eve of the government's latest amnesty program to try to convince the guerrillas to come over to the Salisbury side. Four of the auxiliaries who escaped the killing and were interviewed today said that the alleged massacre had put an end to growing sentiment among some guerrillas to lay down their weapons.

Speaking in Shona, Dipuka Nyakachete, a farmer, said he was arrested by security forces and was forced along with several others to help pile the corpses into two trucks. He said he counted 160 bodies.

A distance away, "the soldiers had dug a big pit. The bodies were thrown into it and then set on fire," he said.

arms on the ground because a government plane would soon fly overhead and they should not make the pilot "nervous," he said. "As the plane came over it opened fire" with machine guns and bombs.

'Forces Mainly White'

Next, security forces about 200 yards to the east encircled them and opened fire, according to Mr. Nyaka and Chinofamba Onyango. They could not estimate how many ground forces were involved but did say they were mainly white and were brought to the area in 43 troop carriers which they had counted previously.

They said they managed to flee through a mass of dust raised by the firing, running over the dead bodies of their companions. "There was no shooting back and no chance to grab a rifle from the ground. You either escaped or died," Mr. Nyaka said.

Two other auxiliaries, Biri Chimurenga and Furusa Mudzimu said their camp at Gumanya, about 10 miles away, was attacked by soldiers using five helicopters and four troop carriers. Only three were killed, however, because most had heard the earlier firing and fled the camp.

In a separate interview, Komboni Muchecheteru, a farmer, said he was arrested by security forces and was forced along with several others to help pile the corpses into two trucks. He said he counted 160 bodies.

A distance away, "the soldiers had dug a big pit. The bodies were thrown into it and then set on fire," he said.

'Neo-Establishmentarian' Carter Tells Bell He'll Return the Favor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Former Attorney General Griffin Bell's recent comments that President Carter had "tried not to act like he was the president" — but overcame faults and errors and "joined the Establishment" — did not go unnoticed at the White House.

In response, the president sent a message Wednesday to Mr. Bell, one of his closest friends from Georgia, who was spending his last full day in office. It contained copies of a headline in the Washington Star, "Fire Amateurs, Outgoing Bell Advises Carter," and a New York Times headline, "Carter Tendency to Infiltrate Job Detected by Bell."

Mr. Carter scrawled in the margin: "To Griffin Bell. Thanks! I'll come over tomorrow and do the same for you." The note was signed: "Jimmy, Neo-Establishmentarian."

During the swearing-in ceremony for Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti yesterday, Mr. Carter had some more words of response. "It is indeed a pleasure and an honor for me to be here in this assembly with Griffin Bell — and the other members of the Establishment," Mr. Carter said pointedly.

Referring to Mr. Bell's departure, he said: "As a fellow Georgian, I was hoping that Griffin would survive the screening process in the Cabinet."

هكذا من الامم

Ayatollah Draws the Curtain

The world cannot be sure about what is happening in Iran these days except that progressively it will know even less. Foreign correspondents are now expected to behave like stenographers in government offices, duly transmitting what they are told by chaperons from the Ministry of Guidance, yet they will be sworn to write only the truth — a maddening conflict indeed. They are also subject to expulsion if anything unflattering from any source is printed by their publications. As for Iranian writers, they are being arrested if they criticize Ayatollah Khomeini or other religious figures, who comprise the most influential group in Iran today. Critical publications are simply closed.

These new rules appear to have inspired a series of mass demonstrations and bloody counterprotests by which rival factions continue to test each other in the streets. In accounts of the violence, the government goons are described as Islamic militants while the anti-government mobs are called leftists. There are also large minorities of disaffected Arabs and Kurds in various parts of the country and an educated middle class that no longer dares to parade its disillusionment.

All of these factions were united in opposition to the shah's secular dictatorship. What divides them now is that the pre-eminent ayatollah turns out to be more opposed to secularism than to tyranny.

The Khomeini regime, in short, is experiencing not a press problem but a political problem of the first magnitude. It seeks to re-establish dictatorship over a society that thought the institutions of suppression had been destroyed. It has been rigging elections to make sure that only mullahs loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini work on the nation's new constitution. It has emasculated the government of Premier Bazargan, its own creation. And it is well on the way to wrecking the economy. No principle and no institution will be tolerated, it seems, if they challenge the clergy.

As Iran slides into another dark time, the thing to remember will be that the outrages of authority and protest against them will not have ceased just because they appear less often in the news. Where inquiry and criticism are denied, there is usually much to hide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Hysteria and Hypocrisy

Losing Andrew Young... was a high price to pay for a procedural foul-up. His real-world dealing with international problems kept him in hot water at home and abroad, but he strengthened our shaky bridges to the turbulent Third World. The flap... seemed to consist of about equal parts hysteria and hypocrisy, particularly since it is now known that Young is not the only high-ranking official who has broken the ban on dealing directly with PLO officials.

— From the Boston Globe.

Young Had to Be Replaced

Andrew Young had to be replaced. . . . Once again he had demonstrated that he did not have the sense of responsibility or sound judgment needed to function in one of our government's most sensitive posts. His latest blunder was his worst, and that's saying a lot.

— From the Boston Herald American.

Finally Dumped

President Carter has finally dumped Andrew Young. . . . and not a moment too soon. Young's latest caper was threatening to wreck the negotiations between Egypt and Israel over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

— From the Arizona Republic.

Black Americans Turned Off

Young's resignation will turn off what may have been left of Carter's support among black Americans. . . . Andy Young was positive proof that the president trusted and befriended a black man whose credentials of activism and sacrifice for his people are

unquestioned. Now Andy Young, the man who stood at Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s side, is being cashiered by a Southern white president, Jimmy Carter. What is not comprehensible is how Ambassador Young. . . could have given his already beleaguered president such an uncalled-for series of new headaches.

— From the Atlanta Constitution.

Long Overdue

The departure of United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young from the Carter administration was long overdue. Young's antics had brought embarrassment to the president on many occasions. His most recent offense, involving a shocking and unbecomingly breach of trust, was inexcusable. . . . Young deserves no sympathy.

— From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Carter's Friendship

Mr. Young too often used his personal friendship with the president as a license to conduct foreign policy as though he were the sovereign. We wish him well in future endeavors, but we are glad he is leaving his diplomatic post.

— From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

American Image Marred

The American people have admired Andrew Young at times for his informal and fresh approach at diplomacy. They have been infuriated at other times by his incautious pronouncements. . . . But his latest controversial action, once it came to light, seriously marred the American image both at home and abroad.

— From the Albuquerque Journal.

International Opinion

An Inevitable Blunder

Young perhaps acted on his own initiative, but he knew that his government — which has frequently put out feelers to Yasser Arafat — would not be displeased, after all, with a move that would become a blunder only if it became known to the general public. This blunder was perhaps inevitable.

— From Le Monde (Paris).

Schmidt's Visit to Tel Aviv

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky pointed out after his sensational meeting with Yasser Arafat that there is no way of bypassing the PLO leader, to whom Kreisky referred as the uncontested figure in the political camp of the Palestinians. It may be taken for granted that Kreisky's view is shared by Bonn. Thus, there is another reason for Chancellor Schmidt to take his time before making his promised visit to Tel Aviv and to hope by that time the Israelis come to face political realities.

— From the Stuttgarter Zeitung.

Jewish City Voters

The Israeli concerns over a readjustment of the American policies would not have been silenced by giving Andrew Young the sack.

But there are apparent risks that the Americans will lose what they thought themselves able to win in the Arab world and that their

shares will fall on the African continent and among a number of states in the Third World where Young has been credited for the improvement of the U.S. position during the last few years.

Perhaps the reactions in those parts of the world could be checked, but it is more difficult in the U.S.A. Andrew Young was a big name among black voters. Many of them will react now, but if Carter had tightened the safety net around Young once more he would have risked a conflict with the Jewish city voters, so important to every Democratic presidential candidate.

— From Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Carter's Responsibility

Andrew Young has been a key person in Carter's foreign policy. Young was given the task of presenting the signals of a more racially conscious American policy. Young was the one to guarantee that the U.S.A. really wanted trustful relations with the Third World countries, all of which is the perhaps most promising part of Jimmy Carter's work.

— From Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Arrogant Fellow

The wonder is not that President Carter put up with this arrogant fellow for so long, but that he ever appointed him in the first place.

— From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 18, 1904

NEW YORK — The State Superintendent of Elections today authorized the employment of 50 dark-haired typists in connection with the forthcoming presidential contest. He declared: "I was anxious to avoid the ridicule which has been heaped upon the heads of public men in New York who employed blond young ladies." And at Atlantic City, N.J., there is so much promiscuous flirtation and "sawing" on the beach that the local bench has determined to suppress it. Several offenders were fined \$15 each yesterday for kissing. The authorities are also becoming stricter regarding bathing dress, refusing to permit ladies to wear clinging silk.

Fifty Years Ago
August 18, 1929

HANKOW — Peasants in Wuhan and throughout Hupoh province are overjoyed at the end of a six-month drought, which menaced their crops. When the drought began to take serious toll, the farmers, with the backing of the merchants, planned a monster meeting for united prayer to the god of rain and the god of harvest. In the past such meetings were held whenever there was lack of rain, but under Kuomintang rule the authorities withheld permission, contending that it was purely a superstitious practice not at all in line with the enlightened ideas of new China. The farmers commented: "Did we not tell you that nationalism must not interfere with the worship of the gods?"



U.S. Fa Dead E In Mid

By Joseph I

WASHINGTON — Young was, an faithful supporter of Carter's basic policy. East. He was forced to because he was caught creation at a time Carter needs to show leader.

But sympathy for which I feel — does a basic policy right. On it is now more clear the conditions in the Near this country make the tion's policy unworkah

The basic Near East the administration — Carter, Cyrus Vance — Brzezinski have said o — is to go for a compr ment of the dispute nel and the Arabs. Th fording full scope for the Palestinians. That plies bringing their ch force, the Palestine Organization, into the process.

The Carter administ tried to engage the P spring of 1977. Secre said the U.S. would re organization if it ackno right of Israel to exist, a UN Resolution 242, firm support for defer il borders.

PLO Refus

The PLO refused. This isode was then overtak Sadat's visit to Jerusale Egyptian-Israeli peace t followed.

A second effort to PLO developed this s summer. A major publ curred in May at the Vi met when Secretary i cussed with Chancel Kreisky the visit to Aus PLO leader Yasser Araf there have been ma meetings, only some of come to the surface. O sessions there develepe understanding.

Resolution 242, which the Palestinians only as would be updated by an resolutio asserting the the Palestinian people, would take a positive stat resolution. The PLO w accept Resolution 242 as the U.S. would recognize

Those possibilities we on Aug. 12. At a m Damascus, the PLO's co mission refused to accep tion 242. It said it would substitute which did not something the U.S. oppo ation of a Palestinian sta

Jewish Supp

That absolutely crucia ment was immediately e the Young affair. In pur, general administration, Young, he said, the U.S. co mission refused to accep tion 242. It said it would substitute which did not something the U.S. oppo ation of a Palestinian sta

Taken in conjunctio, decision and the Young d why the general consi, events tilt strongly agai proach to the PLO at this behind both developments plex sets of interconnecti stances.

President Carter now from a thousand-wounds, is well known in Israel w Minister Menachem Begin pressure to stand up aga American demands for co to the Arab world, and p to the PLO which Israel territories outfit. So the Be erment is bound to expl over openings develop fo off U.S. pressure.

Some, no doubt, will b commitment of Israel and as in the American-Jewis nity for self-assertion ag general interest in peace. road to peace lies in pat step-by-step follow-throu negotiations now going on Egypt and Israel. It does cannot lie, in a policy un by conditions in both th and abroad. Such a policy lead to a dead end, a po total American impotence.

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Mideast Countdown to Trouble

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Early last year, many analysts predicted an imminent oil glut: no allowance was made for an Iranian revolution that within a year would result in an oil shortfall and long gas lines. We have learned little from that experience. Because we cannot quantify political risks, we ignore them, still basing our oil plans solely on technical and economic speculations. Yet there is a high probability that within the next two years political or military events will interrupt — if not permanently curtail — the flow of oil from major production centers in the Middle East.

During the past year, at least five developments have intensified the threat to oil supplies:

• The Arab nations have bitterly split over the Camp David agreements.

• The Iranian revolution has jeopardized Iran's oil flow, while Ayatollah Khomeini's obsessive evangelical drive to encourage Shiite Moslems wherever they may be has created tension and excitement throughout Islam.

• The PLO has become a pervasive force for agitation and disruption in Middle Eastern countries.

• The Russians have gained beachheads in the Horn of Africa, Southern Yemen and Afghanistan.

• According to CIA estimates, the Soviet Union may in three years become an oil-deficit country and seek to obtain Middle Eastern oil for its own use.

These five developments — individually or in combination — could critically affect the oil flow on which our prosperity depends.

Iran: The continued export of oil even at the currently reduced level of 3.4 million barrels a day may well be interrupted by the power struggle now in progress. Although the Khomeini regime will almost certainly be displaced, no one knows what will follow or what disruption may result. The left, although momentarily weakened by internal division and Islamic fervor, may still gain strength as the wheel turns. Meanwhile, Iran's oil exports could be sabotaged by the 500,000 Sunni Moslem Arabs who furnish 20 percent of the oil-field workers. Armed and encouraged by their Arab friends in Iraq, they have already twice cut pipelines in their demand for an autonomous Arab state (Khuzestan), which would incorporate most of Iran's oil fields.

Iraq: Continued oil production of 3.5 million barrels a day cannot be counted on. For the first time in years, Iraq faces political instability, just when its relations with Iran next door are rapidly deteriorating. While Iraq is inciting the Arabs in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini's regime is encouraging insurrection among the Shiite Moslems in Iraq, who constitute 52 percent of Iraq's population but have little role in the Iraqi government. Meanwhile, President Saddam Hussein faces a resumption of the Kurdish revolt, which in the past has tied down half the Iraqi army in protracted fighting.

Saudi Arabia: Contrary to optimistic projections, the Saudis are not likely to increase production much above the current temporary level of 9.5 million barrels a day nor can we even count on a minimum level of 8.5 million barrels. Although committed to moderation, Saudi Arabia, with only 5 million people, cannot resist the political dynamics of the area. If the Begin government continues its creeping annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip through its settlement program and there is an agreement, production will be drastically reduced. The more radical Arab states will inevitably force the Saudis to use their oil production as a political weapon, just as they have already forced them to cut their subsidy to Egypt, although the Saudis are probably too subtle to explain a production curtailment in such bald terms, the effect will be the same no matter what technical justification is given.

Kuwait, Bahrain and the Gulf Emirates and Sultanates: These lit-

tle nations with weak governments, which together produce 4.8 million barrels a day, contain large percentages of Shiites (Bahrain 40 percent, Kuwait 20 percent) as well as many thousands of Palestinians. The collapse of the Iranian monarchy — the largest in the area — has aroused and excited a volatile, divided and suggestible population. Although there seems little immediate danger of a revival of the Dhorat insurrection in Oman, the increasing Soviet influence in Southern Yemen adds to the general anxiety over the Gulf.

The Gulf: Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani's recent comments that the terrorist sinking of a supertanker in the Strait of Hormuz might block access to the Gulf was only a slight exaggeration. Although the main channel is so deep that the sinking of a single supertanker would not physically block its use, the devastating effect on insurance rates and

the reluctance of ship captains to undertake the passage could effectively interrupt tanker movements for a protracted period.

Libya: The continued export of 2 million barrels a day (40 percent to the United States) depends on the whims and moods of an erratic Moammar Qaddafi. He could easily become embroiled in a war with Egypt (he has given President Anwar Sadat ample provocation) or he might trade oil for arms with the Soviets.

These are by no means all the scenarios for danger in the Middle East today. The greatest contributing source of tension and disruption is the festering Palestinian issue. So long as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip remain under Israeli occupation, our Middle East oil supplies will be increasingly jeopardized.

George W. Ball, a former U.S. undersecretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

NATO: Will France Re-Enlist?

By Michael Getler

BOON — How could the 13 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization quickly increase their forces in Europe by 500,000 troops, more than 1,000 tanks and more than 500 planes?

The answer is somehow to convince France to rejoin the military part of the NATO alliance that President De Gaulle took her out of in 1966.

To be sure, even if French President Giscard d'Estaing wanted to bring France back into the military alliance, and there is no evidence that he does, the political odds in France against such a move would be very large.

Nevertheless, much has changed in the past 13 years and, while the effort to bring France back into the alliance may prove futile, it is too important a question to allow to sit forever idle.

German Role

For example, France's re-enlistment could have the following effect:

It could ease the pressure on West Germany that is being steadily exerted these days by the Soviet Union. Without France in the military alliance, the West German armed force of 500,000 men remains by far the only big, well-equipped West European fighting force that is actually on the Continent and committed to European rather than just German defense.

As such, the Russians continually single out the Germans as their main target for troop reductions at the joint talks by the West and the Soviet bloc on troop cuts in Vienna. In addition, the Kremlin, for the past two years, has engaged in a skillful policy of courting Bonn with improved relations on one hand, while warning the Germans not to allow new U.S.-supplied nuclear weapons or other modernized atomic weapons on their soil.

Nobody knows what the Soviet Union would guess. But the French forces are formidable and their rejoining the military alliance would clearly increase the known number of forces the Russians would have to contend with and perhaps add significantly to overall West European deterrence against attack.

Pentagonese

In a recent book called "The Third World War, August 1985" by retired British Gen. Sir John Hackett, the French armed forces play a crucial role in helping the West eventually turn back a Soviet attack that has evolved out of a severe future crisis.

The book, of course, is fiction and is very hard reading unless you enjoy pentagonese. Nevertheless, it raises some important points.

Specifically, in the fictional account, the French forces, which eventually join the battle, play a key role as reserve troops in an allied counterattack in Western Europe. In Gen. Hackett's account, the most crucial blunder the Russians make is guessing that the French troops would be committed to battle and, he wonders, whether the Soviet Union would have launched their attack at all had France rejoined the military alliance before the war and the Russians known for sure, therefore, that the French would fight.

Finally, there is the likelihood

of the French would fight.

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Grim Anniversary

Troops' 10 Years in Ulster Pass With Peace Unsighted

By William Borders

LONDON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — In a somber mood, and with the usual angry recriminations on both sides, Britain is observing a grim anniversary in the evolution of its most pressing domestic problem — the battle for Northern Ireland.

Ten years ago this week, British troops were dispatched to the anguished province to put down violence between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority. In a special anniversary statement, Humphrey Atkins, the Cabinet minister now in charge of the province, looked at the role of the military this way: "The army has made a vital contribution to the peacekeeping effort, and will maintain their unremitting efforts to combat terrorism and provide a secure foundation for peace."

But at almost the same time this week, thousands of Irish republicans and their supporters were marching in several parts of Northern Ireland to the cadence of their angry battle cry, "Brits out!" And on the other side, the most militant Protestant group said in a statement that the time had come "for a shift of emphasis toward a positive paramilitary role."

Thus, there was no sign of hope for an end to a conflict that has cost nearly 2,000 lives during the last decade and brutalized the national spirit, with its elements of police torture, religious warfare and street violence.

"Over here in England, we don't ever like to think about the Ulster problem any more," said a middle-aged London lawyer in a typical comment. "It seems a quagmire, a very un-British situation that we didn't mean to get into, and which we'll just wish would go away, although God knows how that can happen."

Ill-Founded Hopes

Last year, amid perceptible signs of a decline in the violence, there was some thought in official circles that the war in the streets was being won. But Mr. Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, conceded last month that those hopes had been ill-founded, and that during the period of apparent peace the republican terrorists had been regrouping, retraining, re-equipping themselves and rethinking their future tactics.

"The first six months of this year have shown a marked increase in the level of terrorism and have demonstrated that we are up against a more professional enemy organized on a system of self-contained, close-knit cells," he said.

One of the milestones in this recent increase in violence was the assassination in March of Airey Neave, a Conservative member of Parliament who, if he had lived, would have assumed Mr. Atkins' present job, under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In one of their boldest attacks in years, terrorists killed Mr. Neave by blowing up his car outside Parliament.

They were also held this week in Belfast, where the Provisional Irish Republican Army held a rally that attracted several thousand people despite heavy rain. Several IRA members wearing masks and carrying guns stood on stage as one of them proclaimed: "The British army know they are the cause of the battles. The violence will continue as long as they are here." Then, waving a pistol over his head, the speaker roared approval, he said, "And this is our means."

That was illegal, on several counts. But as a police officer in Belfast explained, "It would have set off a riot if we'd tried to arrest those people."

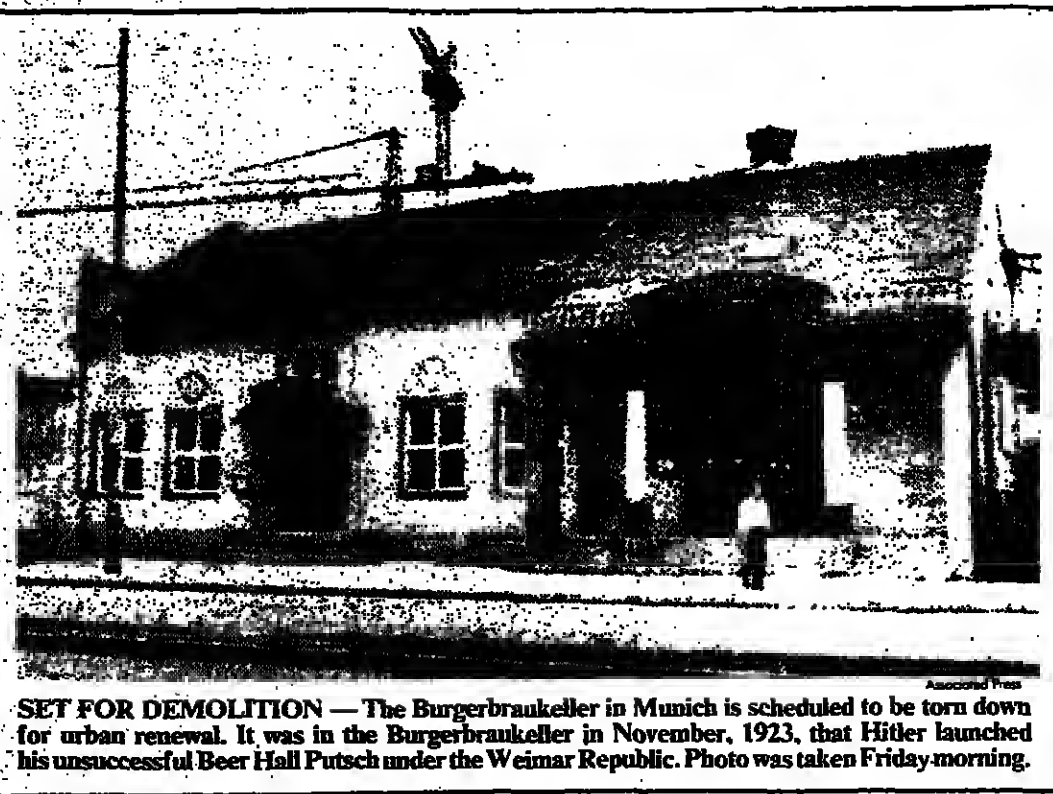
Hardened Lines
Some Protestants in Northern Ireland were incensed. The Rev. Ian Paisley, the fiery member of Parliament who speaks for the hardliners, said after the rally, "It is evident that the security forces withdrew, surrendering this part of Ulster to the IRA."

The Rev. Paisley says that there has been a hardening of the lines in recent years, and the Ulster Defence Association, the Protestant paramilitary organization, agrees. Sammy Duddy, one of its leaders, said in a statement, "The only thing that pays in this country is violence."

There has been violence in Northern Ireland for centuries, but it was the sudden worsening of it that led the British to send in the first contingent of 1,000 troops in August, 1969. At the time, they were generally welcomed by the Catholics, who saw in them protection from marauding Protestant toughs. Now, the most extreme Catholic republicans see the British soldiers as an army of occupation, and their aim is to try to kill or injure them.

Although Ulster is legally a part of their own country, most of the soldiers stay apart from the people there, keeping to their well-fortified barracks and venturing out on patrol in full battle fatigues with automatic weapons. Nevertheless, 301 of them have been killed during the decade since that August day when they first arrived.

The two killed most recently died on a sunny afternoon early this month in a fairly typical fashion. They were running along in a truck on a routine patrol in the green countryside of County Antrim, when a bomb was triggered beneath them. The two, Paul Rocco and Richard Furninger, were 18 and 19 years old, and had been in Northern Ireland for nine days.



SET FOR DEMOLITION — The Burgerbraukeller in Munich is scheduled to be torn down for urban renewal. It was in the Burgerbraukeller in November, 1923, that Hitler launched his unsuccessful Beer Hall Putsch under the Weimar Republic. Photo was taken Friday morning.

The Name Retains Its Impact

Argentine Forces Cling to Peronism

By David F. Beina

BUENOS AIRES — Five years after the death of Juan Peron and three years after the military ousted his followers from office, Peronism remains the dominant political force in Argentina and the best-known populist movement in all Latin America.

Its leadership is dispersed, its activities are restricted, its occasional pronouncements are ignored by the people in power, yet its strength is undeniable.

Leadership of Argentina's trade union movement, Latin America's best organized, is 90 percent Peronist, despite government intervention in the day-to-day operations of the 35 largest unions.

Victory Predicted

Retired military officers who aspire to office in that distant future when elections are permitted are all seeking support among the Peronists.

The fate of Peronism may seem uncertain to many neutral observers, but so much doubt assails the men inside the movement, among them labor leader Juan Tacono and lawyer Angel Robledo, who believe that Peronism will win any elections in the foreseeable future.

Neither man is a political manipulator nursing personal dreams of high office. Both acquired their credentials during long careers of practical performance.

Mr. Tacono, 55, became a trade union organizer at the age of 18, three years before Juan Peron seized power in 1945. Rising to the national leadership of the light and power workers' union, Mr. Tacono became so knowledgeable about utility operations that the military government of 1971 made him a member of a commission to reorganize Argentina's money-losing state power company. When the Peronists came back to power two years later, after 18 years in limbo, he became the power company's president and board chairman.

Peronism and Labor
Today Mr. Tacono heads a think tank called the Latin America Foundation 2001, and he is bullish about the future of Peronism.

"The real revolution carried out by Peron was to put labor into politics," he said in an interview. "Peronism lives by the labor movement. The party itself has no effective organization at present, but it continues to function in the trade union structure."

"Some people say Peronism has divided into a dozen splinters, but that's not true. There are only two factions in Peronism: that which considers Isabella (Gen. Peron's widow, former President Isabel Peron) as the party's top leader and that which does not consider her as such. The fact is, Isabella might be called the party's queen, but she's not its chief."



Juan Peron

"Peronism is going to continue to function in some form in the political life of Argentina for the indefinite future, but it will never be strictly a labor party. That would isolate us from the realities of the nation."

Solid Support

Mr. Robledo, 62, rose from the police chief in a small provincial town to provincial legislator, constitutional lawyer and diplomat. He helped reorganize the Peronist party in 1963 and became minister of defense in the Peronist cabinet after the elections of 1973.

Mr. Robledo was implicated in one of the administrative misdeeds that drew economic and other sanctions against some former Peronist officials, including Mrs. Peron herself, after the military takeover in 1976. Today he practices law and heads the Athenium of the Argentine People, an unofficial forum for political discussion.

In an interview, Mr. Robledo recalled that when Peronism returned to power in 1973, "It was representative of sectors that were not all Peronist." The Justicialist Front, which won the elections that year with 80 percent of the vote, was a Peronist-led coalition of five parties.

Mr. Robledo maintained that 40 percent of the electorate is now solidly Peronist. "That is decisive," he said, "because it means, counting the independent votes it always attracts, that Peronism would win an absolute majority with ease."

Future of Parties

Peronism's most pressing current problem, in Mr. Robledo's view, is the continuing ban on all parties' activities, imposed by the military when it deposed Mrs. Peron from the presidency she inherited upon the death of her husband on July 1, 1974.

There are signs of a forthcoming thaw in the freeze, although talk of

elections is still premature. The military authorities have been discussing a "political plan" for more than two years, and they say now that its first steps will be spelled out by the end of this year.

It is expected that parties will be allowed to organize, and elections will be held, probably starting at the municipal level, although no elections for national offices are expected before 1985.

Union Restrictions

Meanwhile, the trade union heart of Peronism faces an imminent challenge: The military junta is expected to decree new laws aimed at sharply curtailing the political potential of the labor movement.

That goal would be tackled in several ways, judging from preliminary drafts of the laws that have circulated semipublicly.

Unions would be barred from taking part in political campaigns or making political contributions. Would-be career labor leaders would be blocked by a requirement that new officers be elected by secret ballot at regular intervals. Union leaders could not call strikes without membership approval by secret ballot. Major benefits that the unions now furnish their members, including medical and recreational facilities, would be taken over by the state.

But no one seriously expects labor to roll over and play dead, least of all those retired military men who are courting Peronist support.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Officials Are Concerned

Pakistan Is Said Nearing Nuclear Test

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Government officials said yesterday that the Carter administration had prepared reports that Pakistan was preparing an underground test site for detonating a nuclear weapon.

Foreign sources recently informed the administration that Pakistan had started construction of a nuclear test site and that the nation could detonate its first bomb by the end of the year, the officials said.

The reports, which the officials stressed had not been confirmed by American intelligence, were said to be a prime reason for the belief of some aides that Pakistan might be much closer to building a nuclear bomb than previously suspected.

U.S. Seeks Halt

When the administration first learned last year that Pakistan had apparently started a program to produce bomb-grade enriched uranium, officials estimated that it would take Pakistan two to four years to build a finished weapon.

Some unusual construction had recently been spotted in a southern region of Pakistan, but it was unclear if this activity was related to the country's nuclear program, intelligence aides said. The prevailing view of intelligence officials remains that Pakistan is at least two years away from building and testing a bomb.

The aides added, however, that the administration was still seeking a formula to halt the Pakistani nuclear effort while also dissuading India from pushing ahead with its own program.

India detonated what it termed a "peaceful nuclear device" in March 1974, and on Wednesday Prime Minister Charan Singh warned that India might be forced to reconsider its non-nuclear stance of recent years if Pakistan went ahead with efforts to build a bomb.

In the case of Pakistan, U.S. officials

said, the administration was weighing tough new economic sanctions and the offer of advanced conventional arms as possible ways of getting the government to abandon its nuclear enrichment program and accept international safeguards on its nuclear facilities.

They said the idea of attempting to sabotage the country's new enrichment facility had been discussed informally earlier this year, but that it had been abandoned as too dangerous and politically provocative.

Administration aides said that Washington's alternatives for dealing with a possible decision by India to restart its own nuclear program were complicated by the fact that the administration has continued to honor nuclear-fuel commitments on the ground that India could be persuaded to accept international safeguards.

But officials acknowledged that Mr. Singh's statement Wednesday had led some officials to question the wisdom of maintaining existing arrangements.

173 Said to Die in Soviet Collision, Making It 2d Worst Midair Crash

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP) — A midair crash of two Aeroflot jetliners over the Soviet Ukraine killed 173 persons, making it the second worst midair collision in history, reliable Soviet sources said.

The death toll was slightly lower than the Sept. 10, 1976, collision of a British Airways Trident and a Yugoslav DC-9 near Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in which 176 persons were killed.

In the United States, the worst midair crash occurred last Sept. 25 when a Boeing 727 collided with a

small plane over San Diego, killing 151 persons.

Previous reports had indicated that the death toll in the Soviet crash last Saturday might rise to about 150. No official death toll has been released, but Tass reported that there were no survivors.

A special commission in the Ukraine was investigating the cause of the crash. One possibility mentioned unofficially is that an inexperienced ground controller was at fault.

Sources today also speculated that both planes were "on instruments" at the time of the crash, indicating that the pilots had poor visibility due to either nighttime or bad weather. They confirmed that both planes were twin-engine Aeroflot TU-134 jetliners carrying full loads of passengers and crew. The jets collided Saturday over the Ukrainian city of Dneprodzrinsk, about 550 miles south of Moscow.

Schmidt Meets Gierke

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (UPI) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was welcomed today by Communist Party leader Edward Gierke after arriving on the Baltic seacoast aboard his yacht for two days of talks.

Freighter Fire Kills

2 Off Coast of Sinai

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A Liberian-registered cargo ship caught fire today in the Gulf of Suez off the Sinai coast, Israeli military command said. Two persons were reported killed and a third was missing.

The blaze apparently originated in the machine room of the vessel, which was carrying 1,500 tons of food for Saudi Arabia. Israeli helicopters evacuated an undetermined number of injured, and an Israeli naval vessel put out the fire.

Cook Islands Leader Enters Guilty Plea

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The former prime minister of the Cook Islands pleaded guilty in Rarotonga high court today to charges of conspiracy to defraud the country.

Albert Henry first denied that he used government funds to fly supporters from New Zealand to the Cook Islands so they could vote in last year's elections. In court, however, Mr. Henry, who won the election but was later removed from office when the opposition accused him of vote rigging, changed his plea to guilty.

U.S. Methodist to Return To Head Rhodesia Church

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — A 72-year-old white American missionary bishop of the United Methodist Church will return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia next month to take over the ecclesiastical duties of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who is now prime minister of the new coalition government.

Bishop Ralph Dodge, who was elected from Rhodesia in 1964 for his opposition to racial policies of the Prime Minister Ian Smith, had been Bishop Muzorewa's choice as his replacement.

The executive committee of the U.S. Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church, of which the Rhodesian church is still a part, last week granted Bishop Muzorewa's request for a leave of absence from his church tasks, naming Bishop Dodge as his successor.

Bishop Dodge, who has been living in Springfield, Mo., since his retirement, said he would try to be a "healing force" when he takes over his role in Salisbury on Sept. 1.

He acknowledged that "there has been a question about a white man replacing a black man as head of

the church there," but expressed confidence that Rhodesians would follow his leadership. "I have no fear of not being accepted in Zimbabwe Rhodesia," he said. "There will be questions from this side but not from that side."

Decolonization
Since the decolonization of Africa following World War II, churches in Europe and the United States have been working to turn over the leadership of the churches from the missionaries which founded them to Africans.

Bishop Muzorewa was one of the African churches groomed for leadership by Bishop Dodge and succeeded Bishop Dodge as head of the Rhodesian church in 1968 after it became obvious that Bishop Dodge would not be allowed to return.

In a book published last year, "Rise Up and Walk," Bishop Muzorewa praised Bishop Dodge's role in breaking down racism in the Rhodesian church.

Describing Bishop Dodge's leadership he wrote: "In former years, missionaries and African church workers are in separate dining rooms during church conferences, only joining together for worship and discussion." Saying nothing, Bishop and Mrs. Dodge merely went to eat with the African ministers and laymen. One day the annual conference delegates were going to the dedication of a new church. Missionaries jumped into their cars while Africans boarded a hired bus. Many were embarrassed as the bishop [Dodge] boarded the bus with his African pastors.

Extension Sought On Turkish Curbs
ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (AP) — Turkey's National Security Council, an advisory body to the Cabinet, recommended yesterday a two-month extension of martial law in 19 of the country's 67 provinces.

Premier Bulent Ecevit will now summon the Cabinet to consider the recommendation. Under the Turkish Constitution, martial law can be proclaimed for renewable two-month periods, subject to parliamentary approval. It has been in effect in certain provinces since December to curb political terrorism.

Meanwhile, three persons were killed by unidentified gunmen today in the western city of Denizli, authorities reported. Gov. Celal Yildirim of Denizli said that the killings may have been politically motivated.

ASEAN Supports Pol Pot's Claim, Thai Official Says

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (AP) — Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharinyakul of Thailand said today that members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had agreed to support former Premier Pol Pot's claim to power in Cambodia.

On his return from a meeting of ASEAN ministers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Mr. Uppadit said that the group's position would be presented at the conference of non-aligned nations next month in Havana.

Three ASEAN nations — Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore — are members of the nonaligned bloc; the others, Thailand and the Philippines, are not. Cuba has invited representatives of the Pol Pot regime and of the new Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh to attend the nonaligned conference.

Mr. Uppadit said that the ASEAN countries also would instruct their ambassadors to the United Nations to include the Cambodian conflict on the agenda of the General Assembly session scheduled to begin Sept. 19.

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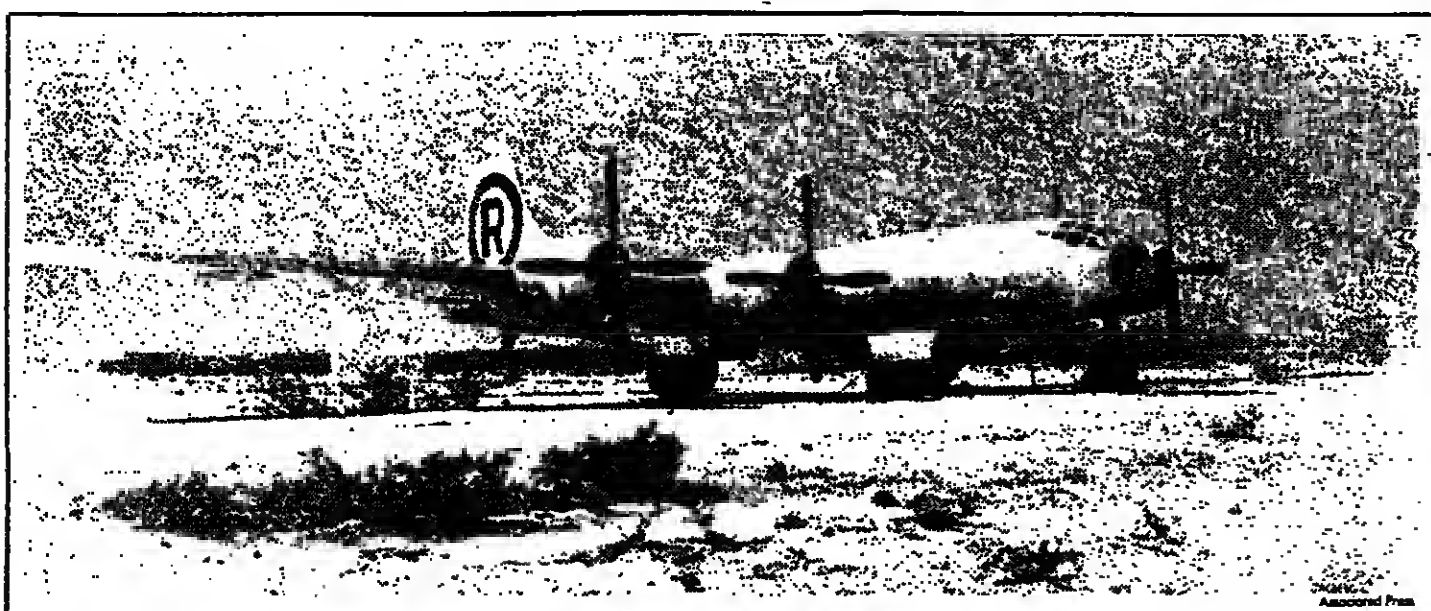
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The Enola Gay: Waiting for a home.

Carrier of Hiroshima Bomb**Enola Gay: Controversy Remains**

By Carlin Romano

WASHINGTON (WP) — Thirty-four years after it dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima the Enola Gay remains disassembled and virtually forgotten in a suburban Maryland hanger.

Although the National Air and Space Museum brought the B-29 bomber to its complex 18 years ago with the stated purpose of restoring it for public exhibition, the Enola Gay is still in storage — awaiting either the space or the inclination to display it.

"I'm positive it's political," said Rose Ascarelli, who works the information desk at the popular aviation museum. "We have nothing from the Enola Gay. We will never have anything from the Enola Gay. It would cause too much distress to our foreign visitors."

But Donald Lopez, the museum's assistant director for aeronautics, said the plane languishes in a hanger for a much simpler reason — it is too big.

"The wing span is 141 feet," Lopez explained. "It's 99 feet long and almost 30 feet high with the tail. And our largest gallery is 120 feet across."

"What happened basically," added Louise

Hull of the museum's public relations office, "is that the museum that was built was not big enough."

In 1961, when the museum moved the plane from the Andrews Air Force Base runway where it sat for nine years on the mall, the plans called for a much larger building than the museum's facility.

Smaller Design

The larger building was approved in 1965, but when Congress allocated money in 1972, it provided \$40 million less than expected. The museum settled for a smaller design.

Lopez conceded, however, that the Enola Gay's political sensitivity has figured in the thinking of museum officials.

"There's no question," he said, "that during the height of the anti-war activity, that was a consideration."

But because of the space constraints of the new building, Lopez said "We never really had to face that question."

Lopez said he has received a few letters about the Enola Gay. One called the museum's failure to display the plane a "disgrace." Another asked why any institution would want to keep such a terrible thing.

"I would have liked to send each of them the other's letter," Lopez said.

"We try to present history as it occurred," he said. "Whether people like that the bomb was dropped or not, it was dropped. We feel that we have the right to display it if we get the space."

Seen by Japanese

Meanwhile, the huge fuselage of the Enola Gay, nestled between a German Arado 196 and a U.S. Navy A-4, draws some attention in its weathered hangar.

Anyone who obtains permission from the museum can take a peak at it. Al Buchmeier, head of storage at the plane's site, said "an awful lot of Japanese" come through.

"I'm amazed that they're not upset by it," he said. "They want to see it. Anytime anyone's out here they want to see it."

He, too, said that the plane's size was the main obstacle to its display. But he added: "It's still controversial, so why take the chance that some radical . . . His sentence trailed off."

Within the next few years, Buchmeier said he expects the hanger will be opened to the public, as are four other bangers in suburban Maryland. So far, the museum's chief worry — vandalism — has not been a problem.

"Since we don't exactly advertise it," Buchmeier said, "we don't have any trouble."

'A Taboo on Unbelievable News'**The Press: Errors of Commission . . . and Omission**

By David Shaw

LOS ANGELES — Newspapers provide the first rough draft of history. But like all first drafts, newspapers make mistakes — errors of omission and commission, occasioned by the pressures of time and competition and by individual and institutional interests, idiosyncrasies, habits, personalities and shortcomings.

Many newspapers have begun to be more forthcoming about acknowledging their errors of commission. Many routinely publish corrections of misstatements, misquotations and misrepresentations.

But how does a newspaper acknowledge an error of omission — particularly if that omission involves an entire story or an entire issue? More importantly, why — and how — do newspapers sometimes miss important stories altogether? Or cover them so briefly, superficially and inadequately that they might just as well have missed them entirely?

Examples are abundant. Take My Lai. Reporter Seymour M. Hersh won a Pulitzer Prize for disclosing that American troops had murdered

precisely this phenomenon came into play in that paper's weak early coverage of the New York City financial crisis.

"Some reporters covering City Hall were cynics," he says. "They assumed all politicians are crooks and liars, so when all the talk about financial trouble started, they didn't believe there really was a crisis. They kept looking to see what political angle was being played."

The idea that the most important and vibrant city in the United States could go bankrupt was inconceivable to many — journalists included. Thus, as late as April 11, 1975, a New York Times "news analysis" said:

"Can New York City default on its debt and go bankrupt? The answer is no, and it can be given without qualification, according to city and private financial experts."

A Later Analysis

But five weeks later, the paper was forced to concede, in another "news analysis":

"New York could quite soon become a city with no available cash, with poor credit, needing to borrow money from a financial market that is resisting. . . . In short, if the money is not found soon, it could become a city in default."

Examples are abundant. Take My Lai. Reporter Seymour M. Hersh won a Pulitzer Prize for disclosing that American troops had murdered

... Why, and how, do newspapers miss important stories or cover them so badly they might as well have missed them?

more than 100 men, women and children in that South Vietnamese village.

But the massacre took place in March, 1968. Hersh's story did not begin running until November, 1969. In the intervening 20 months, no newspaper examined the murders — not even after the Army issued a press release that disclosed the Army's own investigation of the murder of "an unspecified number of civilians" by an American officer in Vietnam.

Watergate was similarly ignored by most papers for months after the initial break-in. Only The Washington Post covered the story aggressively in the early stages. Other papers dismissed the break-in as an inconsequential incident.

The Unbelievable

In both cases — My Lai and Watergate — the stories may have been largely ignored because they were what sociologist Herbert Gans calls "unbelievable news."

American soldiers massacring innocent children? Unbelievable. Members of the White House staff possibly involved in the burglary of Democratic headquarters? Unbelievable.

Such stories suffer from "a taboo on unbelievable news," Gans writes in his book-length study, "Deciding What's News." These stories transcend the journalists' expectations of what people are capable of doing. . . . Journalists are trained by experience to develop a cynical attitude toward the incredible. . . . Stories are self-censored when journalists doubt their veracity. . . . One former New York Times reporter says

tailed account of Jones' political clout and his attempts (through powerful intermediaries) to have the story killed, did the press appear to be in any hurry to answer the question Kilduff and co-author Phil Tracy posed in their article: " . . . what is going on behind the locked and guarded doors of Peoples Temple?"

This question was coupled with a warning: "The story of Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple is not over."

Steve Gavin, Kilduff's city editor at the Chronicle at the time, denies that his own relationship with Jones prompted his coolness toward Kilduff's story. He does concede, however, that he went to Jones' church services "once or twice. . . . I liked him (and) thought he was doing good things."

Peoples Temple is a dramatic example of a "missed" newspaper story, but many press critics are more concerned about the media missing (or being very late to cover) whole movements (civil rights, feminism, environmentalism) than individual stories.

Most editors resent that criticism. "You simply can't repeat, for the purpose of social benefit, the same information over and over," William Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times, says. "If there is new information or a new incident, then you owe it to your readers to print it, whether they want to read it or not."

"(But) you can only write so much about Watts or smog, and if there's nothing new and the readers aren't interested. . . you can't shove it down their throats."

'A Stone in a Well'

Benjamin Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, says:

"There's a kind of story you write and get a very discouraging reaction on. You write stories and it's like dropping a stone in a well and never hearing it."

"We had that with all the energy stories we wrote three years ago. There was no appetite for them, so we didn't serve them up again. I felt I had discharged my obligation."

The result: Many critics now charge that the press didn't provide the public with ample warning of the current gasoline shortage.

Unfortunately, newspapers tend to be crisis-oriented. "The best newspapers do remarkably well in crisis situations," Bradlee says. "The uniqueness of the event (the crisis) is easily spotted. But the ability to do as well when the truth is less obvious, when you're at . . . cruising speed, is another matter."

Thus, several papers provided good coverage of the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pa., last March. But prior press coverage of the potential dangers of nuclear power was so inadequate that a panel of 12 journalists and educators recently named it "the most censored story of 1978."

" . . . lack of coverage . . . comprises a form of media censorship. . . the jurors said."

Executives Critical

Some newspaper executives are equally critical. "Why did it take a Three Mile Island to focus national press attention on this issue?" David Kraslow, publisher of the Miami News, asks.

There is enough evidence to suggest that the press should have covered that story long before Three Mile Island.

In all these "missed" stories — Three Mile Island, Peoples Temple, My Lai, Watergate, the New York financial crisis — hindsight tells us that alert, aggressive journalism could have performed a valuable public service.

Delicate Balancing Act**Finland: Life in Shadow Of a Powerful Neighbor**

(Continued from Page 1)

impression that he is in contact with the Russians, knows what they are thinking, holds their trust, yet has not sold out. It is a mold Mr. Kekkonen cast.

Occasionally there are fissures, small ones. A few weeks ago, Johannes Virolainen, the speaker of Parliament, suggested that the Conservatives who emerged as the second largest party in elections earlier this year, had not been invited into the government because as "everybody should know there were general reasons, not internal ones." He meant the Russians would disapprove.

The remark sent President Kekkonen into a rage. In a statement read out on television and radio, the president asserted Mr. Virolainen had caused "irreparable harm to the Republic."

Among journalists and political insiders, neither Mr. Virolainen's remarks nor Mr. Kekkonen's reaction were taken at face value.

Sensitivity to Russian feelings needed so little belaboring that the speaker of Parliament must have made his comments to assuage his own center party followers who had hoped for a coalition with the Conservatives. And Mr. Kekkonen's anger was simply another indication that at 79 years of age, he was getting a little cranky. Those in brief were the assessments of the professional political analysts.

Such incidents aside, the mood in Helsinki nowadays is one of self-congratulation, a sense that no matter what the outside world thinks Finland has come a long way in the face of adversity.

For centuries, Finland was a province of Sweden. From 1809 to 1917, it was part of Czarist Russia, achieving its independence only with the Russian Revolution. Even then it was almost stillborn when a bloody civil war erupted between Finnish Communists and conservatives, who eventually won.

Nazi Alliance

During the 1930s, the Finns sought survival by balancing off the two big powers, Germany and the Soviet Union. In 1939, the Russians invaded when the Finns refused to cede territory which the Soviet Union claimed was essential for the security of Leningrad. After losing the war, the Finns sought an alliance with Nazi Germany against the Russians, and when the Germans marched into the Soviet Union in 1941 the Finns were at their side.

Among the most ardent propagandists urging Finland to join the Wehrmacht against the Russians was a man who signed his articles Peter the

Lance, a pseudonym for Urho Kekkonen. But in 1943 as the tide was changing, Mr. Kekkonen was publicly inclining towards the Soviets, and in the first postwar government he served as minister of justice, bringing to trial Finnish war criminals who had rallied to the German side.

Finland emerged from World War II with 85,000 fatalities (even today it has only 4.7 million people), the loss of 10 percent of its fertile lands to the Soviet Union, and a \$350-million reparations bill to the Russians. But Stalin, for reasons which historians are still unable to decipher, declined to bring Finland under Communist rule and even allowed a conservative, J.M. Paasikivi, who had shown pro-German sympathies, to become president.

Finland's special relationship to the Soviet Union was spelled out in the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance under which the two nations pledged "not to conclude any alliance or join any coalition directed against the other." The treaty committed Finland to fight off, with Russian assistance if necessary, an attack through its territory against the Soviet Union. And a separate article provided for consultations "if it is established that the threat of an armed attack exists."

Occasionally in the postwar era, the Russians have raised the possibility of military consultations with the Finns — and with that the implied threat to exercise more direct Soviet presence and control over Finland. The instances have usually come about when tensions rise in Europe.

'Is it really so difficult to grasp that Finland has created its own basic security policy solution?'

rope and the Russians want to wield leverage against other Western European countries. In the most recent case, last year, a Russian general reportedly called for military consultations with the Finns in a move believed to be aimed at dissuading Norway from inviting West German troops to its territory for NATO exercises.

Mr. Kekkonen, who has been president since 1956, has made a reputation for anticipating possible changes in the region's strategic balance which might bring about Soviet pressure on Finland. Nowadays he is lobbying hard against Cruise missiles, which because they might fly low over Finnish territory could lead the Russians to demand that their anti-missile defenses be pushed forward into Finland.

It is in economics that the Finns feel that they have been most adept at adjusting to the limits imposed on them by their giant neighbor.

"I cannot imagine what more we could ask for," said Premier Mauno Koivisto in an interview. "Our trade is as free and varied as anybody's. We are members of GATT, the OECD, the International Monetary Fund and the Bank of International Settlements. We have



Urho Kekkonen

a trade agreement with the Common Market and we are an associated member of the European Free Trade Association."

Russia remains the largest trading partner, as it was at the turn of the century. But the Common Market countries take in more than half of Finnish exports.

Oil Connection

The Russians provide two-thirds of Finland's fuel imports, mostly petroleum. The conventional wisdom abroad a few years ago was that the Russians could turn off the oil spigot if they wanted to pressure the Finns. But in a world where the West is scrambling to obtain secure oil supplies from OPEC, the Finns have developed an almost smug outlook.

"We didn't experience any oil embargo in 1973, and we're not having shortages today," said Seppo Hammas, an energy adviser to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. "And there is the other point: We have a barter trade with the Russians. We pay for Russian energy imports with our own manufactured goods."

The Russian-trade connection has also helped Finnish shipbuilding survive the crisis in world boat construction better than most other countries. Most of Finland's jobbers, the national specialty, have gone to the Soviet Union in recent years.

With Mr. Kekkonen approaching 80 years, speculation has been increasing over his successor. But his earlier image as the indispensable man in maintaining the special Russian-Finnish relationship no longer seems a source of deep concern.

"We have such a large consensus on foreign policy in Finland that it will not be changed even if there is another government," said Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

The man given the inside track to succeed Mr. Kekkonen is Premier Koivisto. Like Mr. Kekkonen, he is reported to have once been mistrusted by the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it had been considered a sign of sorts when Mr. Koivisto left it known recently that he had been studying Russian for the last few years.

Pirates: One More Gantlet For Vietnam's Boat People

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK — Well-armed and merciless, pirates are flourishing on the seas of Southeast Asia. And while Vietnamese boat people know it best, piracy has become a gantlet that is feared by all seafarers here.

Nobody knows how many Vietnamese refugees have died at the hands of Thai pirates. Often there are no survivors. But the number runs into the hundreds, perhaps thousands.

The refugees are lucky, they escape with being robbed or raped. At worst, they drown when their boats are sunk. Pirate attacks on refugee boats have become so common that officials have coined a grim new phrase to categorize the reports: "R and P" — rape and pillage.

The rate of piracy has risen in proportion to the number of refugee boats leaving Vietnam. Earlier this year, when the exodus reached its peak, attacks on refugee boats also reached a record high.

Lured by stories — often true — that the refugees are carrying gold, the pirates cruise the sea lanes in search of prey. One pirate crew was arrested by Thai police when they tried to sell \$150,000 worth of gold bars to a local trader.

Not all the pirates operating in these island-dotted tropical waters are Thai — Cambodian, Malay and Burmese raiders also are active — and not all their victims are boat people.

Thai police point out that the Thais themselves are the chief victims of Thai pirates. They also draw a sharp distinction between professional and part-time pirates.

A Big Business

"Most Thai pirates are simply fishermen preying on other fishermen," a marine police official said. There are, however, organized pirate gangs that have made piracy a big and profitable business.

During a six-month period last year one such gang, operating from Elephant Island in Trat Province on the Gulf of Thailand near the Thai-Cambodian border, captured 26 fishing boats and killed 450 fishermen.

Bangkok sent three top officers, one a police colonel, to investigate the pirate ring. They secretly boarded a fishing trawler posing as fishermen.

Around midnight a much larger vessel loomed out of the darkness intent on ramming the trawler. The police opened fire with M-16 rifles. The pirate craft responded by raking the trawler with machine-gun fire and ramming it. The policemen were killed but three members of the crew survived to testify against the pirate leader.

"We learned then why these pirates always killed everybody in sight," a police officer said. "The leader was a respected and influential man who owned a grocery store, a filling station and

sold supplies to local fishermen. He couldn't afford to be recognized."

The Thai pirates have the reputation of pitiless killers. Fishermen seldom resist because they know resistance will be met with death. One pirate was known to have killed 26 men.

Most of the pirate boats are converted fishing trawlers, with powerful engines. Often their crews are more than a match for marine police. They are armed with weapons ranging from the U.S.-made M-16 rifle to grenade launchers, rocket launchers, 37-mm. cannon and mounted 50-caliber machine guns.

Police encountered one pirate ship with gun ports, and say they found a human scalp hanging from one of the guns.

"The professional pirates are like wolves," said the managing director of a Thai company operating 100 fishing boats. "They circle around until they find a target of opportunity."

The pirates usually wait until a fishing boat has completed its catch, then board it, shoot the crew, sell the fish at the port and take the boat away to sell the engine and other equipment.

Ransom Tactics

"Sometimes they will hold the boat and crew for ransom," said the fishing company executive, who preferred to remain anonymous. "Usually they don't ask for much — maybe 50,000 baht (\$2,500), so we pay it. We've paid ransom on one boat five times in two years."

The company's larger boats, 100 tons each, are equipped with radar and armed with machine guns. "The pirates never bother them," the executive said.

Asked why he does not arm all his boats, he replied: "Because if you give them all guns they may turn pirate. We had a case where the third engineer of one of our boats named pirate kid killed the captain and eight members of the crew."

Thailand, it should be noted, has one of the highest homicide rates in the world. Thai pirates are nothing if not daring. One pirate crew captured a 300-ton ship with a 1,200-horsepower engine two years ago and it has not been seen since. Police believe it was sold in Cambodia or Malaysia.

Fishermen say they get little cooperation from fishermen who are themselves victims of the pirates. "The fishermen are like your Mafia," a police official said. "They don't talk. Either they have something to hide or they are afraid of reprisals."

"There is nothing new about piracy in the Gulf of Thailand," a fishing fleet operator said. "The jungle has its tigers and the sea its pirates. It's something we live with."

by Los Angeles Times

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Fawcett Library

Lode of Women's Lore in London

By Sandra Sulmans

LONDON (IHT) — Almost anything you ever wanted to know about women — but didn't know where to ask — is on file at the Fawcett Library here. Founded in 1926, the Fawcett Library has served the 50th anniversary of the death of Millicent Garrett Fawcett, an early crusader for women's rights. It is arguably the world's most comprehensive collection of material by, for and about women.

Its 40,000 books and pamphlets, 600 periodical titles and 400 boxes of archives are housed in the bowels of the City of London Polytechnic in the East End's grimy Whitechapel neighborhood — a few streets away from the area where Sylvia Pankhurst tried to rally working-class women to the suffragist cause.

Coincidentally, her daughter-in-law, Rita Pankhurst, is head librarian at the Polytechnic, to which the Fawcett moved two years ago when its original trustees, the Fawcett Society, ran out of cash.

In the often contentious British suffragist movement, which culminated in the adoption of voting rights for women in 1918, the Pankhursts and Millicent Fawcett were often at odds. These days, "we're not interested in the old divisions," said Mrs. Pankhurst, 52, "but in preserving information and continuing the movement."

There are, of course, photo albums, badges — a miniature iron gate was the medal for suffragists who had been in jail — and letters from the likes of Thomas Hardy, saying to Mrs. Fawcett that he hoped women voters would abolish blood sports. There is sheet music for suffragist songs and marches — marked up one penny to three, indicating inflation, was even then.

The anti-suffragists also have their day, praising "Christian womanhood" and warning against the "enslaving of woman." A leaflet from the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage says that Queen Victoria had opposed votes for women. It concludes, "Do not let us be afraid of being called stupid and reactionary. We are stupid in good company, we stand side by side with Queen Victoria."

While suffrage is the biggest single subject in the collection, the Fawcett also has material on education, employment, sex (including prostitution), religious ordination, fashion and just about anything that relates to women anywhere in the world. "We even have the odd astronomical paper, for no other reason than that it is written by a woman," librarian David Doughan said.

One of the nicer irrelevancies is an illustrated, turn-of-the-century guidebook to "bicycling for ladies." In a list of what the well-dressed cyclist will be wearing, it notes the "essentials" — knickerbockers, shirtwaist, stockings, shoes, gaiters, sweaters, coat, hat and gloves.

The library also contains a number of books dating as far back as the 1600s, of which the most important are the Ruth Cavendish Bentinck collection, donated by a feminist who was married to an antiquarian bookseller. The collection includes a 1792 first edition of a feminist classic, Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women," as well as a lavishly illustrated 1652 "Gallery of Heroic Women" and a 1631 "English Gentlewoman," saying that "virgin decency is virtuous livery" and recommending "apparel comely not gaudy."

Ephemera But for all its first editions, it is the ephemeral that the Fawcett is busily pursuing, the day-to-day outpouring of memoranda and scraps of paper that, as Mrs. Pankhurst noted, "reveal a great deal about the mood and feel of a period. We're interested in the things that don't get printed," she declared. "The proceedings of groups of women, the minutes of big or small associations, diaries and letters — the kinds of things you find when you turn out your mother's cupboards."

Standing shoulder to shoulder with John Stuart Mill's "The Subjection of Women" and first editions by George Eliot and the Brontë sisters, therefore, are back issues of "Loving" and "Love Affairs" magazines, the research materials of a future age. A huge manila envelope, marked "Thatcheriana," propped up against one of the bookcases, is being diligently stuffed with articles about Britain's first woman prime minister. It will be filed away among newspaper clippings that go back to the 1800s, early reports on child labor and coattail-dust case laws.

"There's so much being put out, it's impossible to collect everything," Doughan lamented. "Every now and then, we take a few pounds and buy some pamphlets." In a move that seems to invite a deluge, the librarians beg visitors to donate their own ephemera, too. "We don't want a mausoleum," Mrs. Pankhurst said. "We want a library, a place that says something to today's generation."

The Fawcett Library is open most weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Casual visits are free, but use of the library for a half-day costs about \$2, and an individual annual subscription is \$7.

Opera

London 'Fledermaus': A Question of Idiom

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 17 (IHT) — "The Bat" would have been a more appropriate billing than "Die Fledermaus" for the English National Opera's new production at the Coliseum, and not just because it is given in English.

The co-producers, Glen Byam Shaw and Tom Hawkes, have stuck closely enough to Viennese tradition, and Tim Goodchild's handsome settings and costumes are period Viennese. But an Anglo-Saxon cast, doing all the right things in pretty much the right way, doesn't quite get the right results. Partly a matter of language, probably, but mostly a case of not being sufficiently at home with the idiom.

In an oddly balanced cast, the usually subsidiary roles came off best at last night's premiere, mostly notably in the veteran Eric Shilling's account of Colonel Frank, the prison governor, a masterpiece of broad comedy, with never a slight gap overlooked or missed.

He is partnered in comedy at the end by another veteran, Clive Dunn, as Frochschke, the prison warden. Dunn is most familiar to British audiences as Corporal Jones in a favorite TV serial, "Dad's Army." His rubbery-legged Frochschke comes close, in tipsy hilarity, if not in language, to that of the Viennese Josef Meinrad in the Royal Opera's production of two seasons ago.

The principal roles emerge less vividly. Lois McDonald's Rosalinda, while prettily played and prettily sung, is no closer to Vienna, let alone Hungary, than her native Canada, and the always delightful Anne Pasley is miscast as Prince Orlofsky, if only because both she and her voice are too small, in so large a house, to dominate the proceedings at his (her) party. All else, including the orchestra under Ian Reid, is professional competence rather than distinction. Again, probably that question of idiomatic congeniality.

The hero of the evening, in the end, is Johann Strauss with his uncopia of deathless melody, and this vindicated the company's judgment in sticking to the original title. It is "Die Fledermaus," not "The Bat," that will draw delighted audiences to the Coliseum through September.

Festivals

Berlin Scores With Musical Summer Fete

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (IHT) — A few years ago, the Berlin Festival, one of Europe's oldest established annual cultural jamborees, staged a bright young man named Ulrich Eckhardt as its director. He had such an electrifying success that other festivals, concentrating on various specialized areas, have since sprouted in Berlin like honey-suckle, with Eckhardt coordinating them all. The various Berlin festivals now go on almost without a break all year long.

The imagination which has gone into the new Sommerfestspiele, or Summer Festival, would alone make it noteworthy. It ranks though, as downright unique because Berlin makes the populace a gift of all its events, with one exception, "completely free of charge."

The loose exception came Wednesday night, when the Berlin debut of the European Community Youth Orchestra, composed of musicians from all nine Common Market countries, conducted by Claudio Abbado. With Maurizio Pollini as pianist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 4 and John Shirley-Quirk (filling in for the indisposed Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau) as speaker in "A Survivor From Warsaw" by Schoenberg, the orchestra made a strikingly favorable impression, reinforced by the opening Beethoven overture to "The Creatures of Prometheus" and the closing suite from "The Firebird" by Stravinsky.

Missing Conductor

Great Britain's former Prime Minister Edward Heath, the orchestra's enthusiastic president, had originally intended to conduct the overture himself, but his yachting tribulations in the Irish Sea took care of that. Even without this curiosity value, the concert drew a capacity audience.

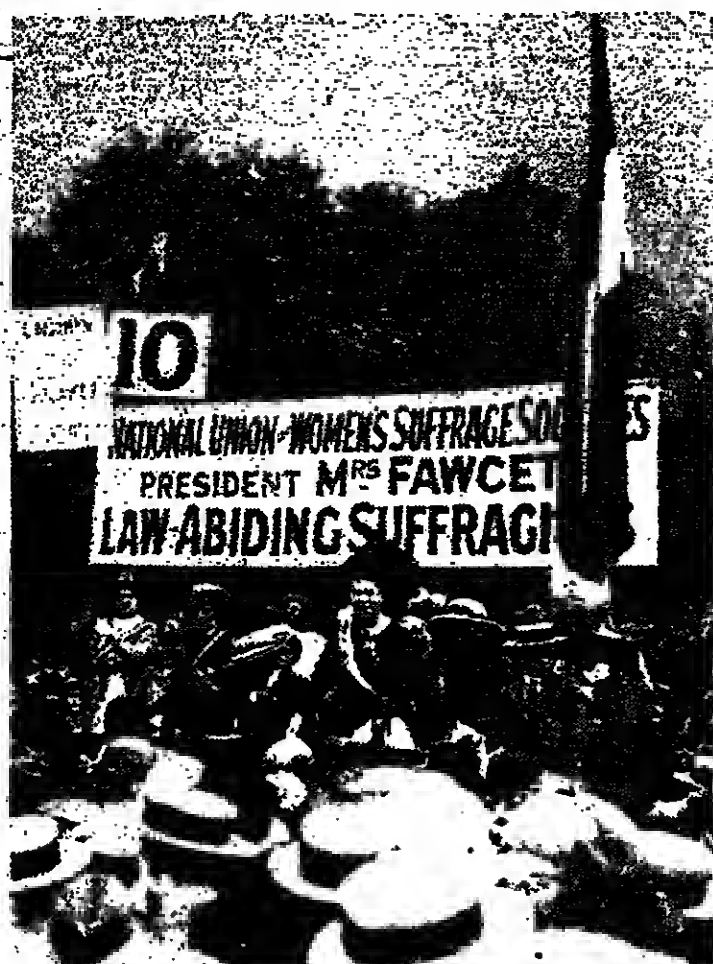
The visual appearance of the orchestra alone warms the cockles of the heart: musicians between the ages of 14 and 22 may audition for it. Its 12 brass players, for instance, include gifted young representatives of Belgium, England, France, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, and Germany. Abbado, who honed and polished the orchestra this summer at Courchevel in the French Alps, led them in a concert that would have done credit to any orchestra.

The Summer Festival started Aug. 4 with "A Mile of Sound," which banished vehicles from a stretch of the Kurfurstendamm and turned it into a four-hour musical picnic ranging from ancient music to the avant-garde. As for the audience, some sat, some stood, some slowly staggered. The next weekend, even in the downtown Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, offered an astonishing variety of music starting at 3 p.m. and continuing until daybreak.

Tomorrow brings a "War and Peace" musical program at Charlottenburg Castle, the location also six days later of a specially prepared "Berlin version" of Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Schoenberg's "Survivor" as an epilogue, the whole dedicated to Amnesty International. Aug. 25 and 26 bring a closing German-language folk music marathon in the Congress Hall and the Tiergarten.

If any city can legitimately call itself a Summer Festival, certainly Berlin can.

turn of century demonstration for women's suffrage.



Turn of century demonstration for women's suffrage.

Around the Galleries

A Disappointing Art Anthology at the Hayward

London

Hayward, Annual 1979: Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Aug. 27.

Under the auspices of the British Arts Council, this anthology of current British art has been selected by five young artists — broadly representing the fields of life painting, abstract painting, mixed media-performance art, sculpture, and art using photography. The life painters treat the human subject as very still life indeed. The abstract section, with the single exception of Jennifer Durrant's lively and intelligent pieces, has a stale, deja vu air about it. The sculpture is of the junkyard, scrap-metal and useless pot school; again curiously old-fashioned in appearance. The photographs confirm my thesis that only very exceptionally is still photography a fine art. The truth of the matter is that this show is the choice of five narrowly circumscribed minds, nurtured in the rarified atmosphere of fashionable art colleges. British art outside is far different from and infinitely better than the showing it makes at the Hayward.

Bernard Carter, Guy Taplin, Portia Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W1, to Aug. 25.

Bernard Carter, sometime Keeper of Pictures and Conservator at the National Maritime Museum, now devotes all his time to portraying, in a meticulously detailed manner, the canals and rivers of England, particularly those flowing through the gentle green countryside of the Home Counties. His latest collection of 26 small paintings is happily complemented by the wood carvings of Guy Taplin, a London East-Ender who abandoned his fashion business to become a hired hand in Regent's Park. Now a full-time sculptor, he specializes in waterfowl, carvings strongly influenced by American folk art and his close study of Zen.

Arpana Cour, Arts 38 Gallery, 38a Homer Street, off Old Marylebone Road, London W1, to Aug. 25.

Arpana Cour is an articulate young Indian artist whose first London exhibition is of 15 deceptively simple paintings, almost all on the theme of Woman With a Mind. Her Woman is neither the aggressive liberationist, nor the dainty Lady of Bondi miniatures, nor yet Krishna's cowgirls nor the dancer-musicians of the Ragamalas. Yet she is a little of all these, for each large image presents a multiplicity of ideas, layer upon layer, waiting to be discerned by the contemplative eye. Her image of the Veiled Woman is exact — where the veil is not used conventionally as a cover behind which to hide, but as a weapon from the shelter of which Woman may project her ideas, desires, demands.

The Art Market

The Modest Offerings of Midsummer

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 17 (IHT) — As the Paris auction house takes its seven-week midsummer sleep — roughly from July 26 to Sept. 10 — auctions sputter on in the rest of France. These are hardly the kind of genuine provincial auction that old-timers remember, in which real household contents were sold off locally. Most of the time, the objects are sent in for sale from other places, essentially from Paris.

Professionals seem to agree that most of goods come from the trade. In theory, this is not allowed by French law, but in practice the law is easily circumvented here as it often is in Paris, according to the same professional sources. All it takes is a consignee whose name is not officially registered as a dealer. Yet the pace and feel of these sales are utterly different from those held at the Hotel Drouot. Last Saturday the Hotel des Ventes at Rambouillet was the setting of a typical midsummer auction.

In order to have even heard about it, you had to keep up pretty closely with what is going on in the world of antiques. It had hardly been advertised except for a short notice in very small type in the Paris daily Le Monde, inserted two days before. The auctioneer, Antony Audouin, had a checklist neatly

printed, but unadorned by any superfluous — and expensive — photographic plates.

The name of the expert was not printed on the front page nor anywhere else in the checklist. Yet such modesty seems hardly justified in view of his phenomenal range of expertise: the list for Saturday night began with one prehistoric lot, followed by 22 lots from ancient Iran, made a brief excursion into second-millennium-B.C. Syria (two lots), roamed through ancient Egypt (11 lots), the Greek world (49), the Roman Empire, Islamic Iran, pre-Columbian America, 18th-century Flemish, 17th-century French, 19th-century French. Another session, on Sunday afternoon, was reserved for India, China, Japan, Thailand, Burma, Tibet, Nepal and Indonesia.

Sparse at 9 p.m. as the first arrivals went into the auction house, a one-story construction that looks deceptively like a roomy country garage, the gathering gradually filled the space without any of the Paris bustle and tension. The public was as diverse in appearance as the goods on the block, varying from a few middle-aged provincial doctors and shopkeepers in suits and ties, to a larger number of vacationers of every description, a majority of them lower-middle-

class Parisians in Bermuda shorts and other casual clothes. At the same time there were a few buyers who clearly had some clues as to what they were buying.

For despite the setup, the sale, like most sales of this order, was no joke. It was a modest auction that provided some remarkably interesting indications as to what happens when antiquities in a number of well-defined categories are offered to a public interested in the objects but not professionally aware of market trends; in other words a fairly disinterested public buying for the pieces' sake or for fun, but not for investment.

Its reactions differ widely from those of professional auction-goers. First, and not unexpectedly, that public is prepared to consider items that would be deemed so unimportant in the Paris context that no one would bother to bid if they were offered piecemeal. A tiny bronze spearhead from Luristan, thousands of which have been dug up, found a buyer at 198 francs. Commercially, it may be worth one-third of that. Obviously the buyer considered the age, some 2,800 years, the patina, a fine malachite green, and that was enough for him. Another item, almost in the same category but in a higher price bracket, was one of those cast bronze daggers, the handle originally fitted with a carved bone or ivory grasp. This type is found in 8th-century-B.C. tombs and is often seen in the market. It brought 696 francs — more than the 500 francs or so it is normally worth.

With Greek art, the interest in minor fragments that have no market by conventional standards was more marked. Small terra-cotta heads severed from the standing figures to which they originally belonged are usually unsalable or, failing a reserve price, sell for almost nothing. Saturday, a 4.5-centimeter Hellenistic head, the first or second century B.C., brought 522 francs — a lot for such an object — and a small bust of a draped young woman in creamy earthenware, which had been broken, was knocked down at the same price.

Disregard of Convention Another striking characteristic of the auction was the disregard for conventional trade attitudes. For instance, pottery of so-called Dauidan culture in southern Italy, datable to the 6th and 7th centuries B.C., generally does not sell. This pottery has no specialized collectors, and its strange, somewhat rustic shapes, often fitted with almost baroque handles, do not appeal to collectors of early Greek pottery. Saturday, a globular vase topped by a funnel-shaped neck with brown motifs painted on the pale grayish ground soared to a 3,828 francs.

A gray Hellenistic earthenware ewer of the second century B.C., with an Eros head modelled on top of the handle, also sold well. Gray ware is never the most popular type, such a period is considered "late," and a restoration of the handle would have further deterred Parisian collectors. At 3,480 francs the price was definitely high.

In contrast, many items of a standard type elicited no bid at all from the audience and were bought in because the reserves put on them were too high. There are no bargains to be had in well-charted waters of such sales. Among more important objects good buys are very rare in such a context. By definition, what is siphoned off from the Paris circuit is that which is considered negligible. This almost rules out big pieces of any consequence and leaves a narrow range for the wandering connoisseur to find an alibi for his Saturday or Sunday outing. Financially it is seldom, if ever, worth it: the expenditure of getting there and the cost of the time spent to do so make the most expensive dealer seem competitive in comparison.

Music

Jazz in England Doffs Its 'Funny Hat' Image

By Michael Zwercin

LONDON (IHT) — Charles Alexander's job involves cutting to the establishment a willingness to repeat the same story and a patience. "There's been a breakthrough," he says. "Jazz is now recognized as a valid art form in Britain. This has come about by people like me sitting on boring committees month after month, keeping a respectable presence. It's been a long process of feeding funding organizations information, discussing issues with them, until they no longer look on jazz as funny music."

The Jazz Centre Society, which Alexander has directed since 1973, was formed in the late '60s, after Ronnie Scott's Old Place closed and there was no longer a regular public venue for unbranded names. It began by promoting Monday night sessions at the 100 Club on Oxford Street and by now the JCS is the highest single promoter of jazz in Great Britain, with subsidy support from the Musicians' Union, Performing Rights Society, Arts Council of Great Britain, London Borough of Camden, Greater London Arts Association and Greater London Council.

The British jazz scene was, oddly enough, saved by rock 'n' roll. With the Beatles and the Stones and in the rest of them, exports were now possible, and the one-for-one exchange became meaningful. Britain began producing a generation of top-notch players, many of whom look askance on the union. They ask, for example, why pay rates in France, where there is no effective union governing jazz, are roughly twice British scale. "British musicians have traditionally undercut each other," Alexander explained. "We pay £17 a man per concert, and occasionally more, but someone down the road will always be saying 'I'll work for 10 quid the entire band.'"

Alexander is a former political science major at the University of Edinburgh who "bummed around computers" for years while playing semi-pro guitar before applying for the job of director. The JCS now has a full-time staff of seven — five in London, two in Manchester. Basic policy is to create demand. This has worked mainly through subsidies.

All live music is subsidized one way or another, pop by the record companies, classical by governmental agencies. But jazz musicians traditionally mistrust commercial and official bodies. It is an art made up of loners, individualists, anarchists by instinct, and the music's roots were outside the law. From the comments of a few musicians, you can get the impression that the JCS is sometimes tolerated rather than enthusiastically sup-

ported. The problem is due more to the role than the people playing it. Last June, for example, the JCS produced a festival in Sheffield sponsored by Rothman cigarettes and anyone capable of relating to a large corporation like Rothman is considered somehow apart.

The JCS has 2,500 members, mostly students, who pay £4 a year dues (£3 for Musicians' Union members), which entitles them to reduced prices for concerts and a newsletter. The long-term project is to obtain funding for a National Jazz Centre in Covent Garden, where the Greater London Council has offered a building.

"Looks to me like they're trying to build their own little bureaucracy," one musician said, adding, "But I guess we're entitled to our own bureaucrats, just like anybody else."

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Dixie Gillespie makes his debut appearance at Ronnie Scott's Aug. 18. The Who, AC/DC, Nik Legman and the Shoguns play the 100 Club in Wembley Stadium Aug. 19 at 2 p.m. Syd Lawrence and his orchestra, featuring Amy Mannix, Andy Clouston and the Swansons, will be at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane Aug. 19 at 7:30 p.m.

ON TOUR — The rock band Police will be at the Reading Festival in England on the 24th.

MARCIAC, France — The Golden Gate Quartet will give a concert at the Makiem de Culture Aug. 19 at 9 p.m.

MONTE CARLO — Sasha Doherty and Friends will be featured at the Sporting Club Aug. 18-23.

PARIS — Vince Taylor and the group Magnum (being held over) are appearing every night except Mondays at the Compagnie Premiere through Sept. 1. The show starts at 8:30 p.m. Steve Lacy, Karl Carter

and Oliver Johnson will be at the Cafe de la Gare Aug. 19-20 at 9 p.m.

MURCH — There will be another free pop concert at the Theatrum Ann in Olympia Park Aug. 19 at 2 p.m. Linda Hayes and his group will be at the Domeville Aug. 22-25.

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Vana Lore is singing every night at the Club Herveo through Aug. 31.

The week's top single record in Great Britain (for the four-week week) is "I Don't Like Mondays" by the Boomtown Rats.

— FRANK VAN BRACKLE

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(Continued on Page 10)

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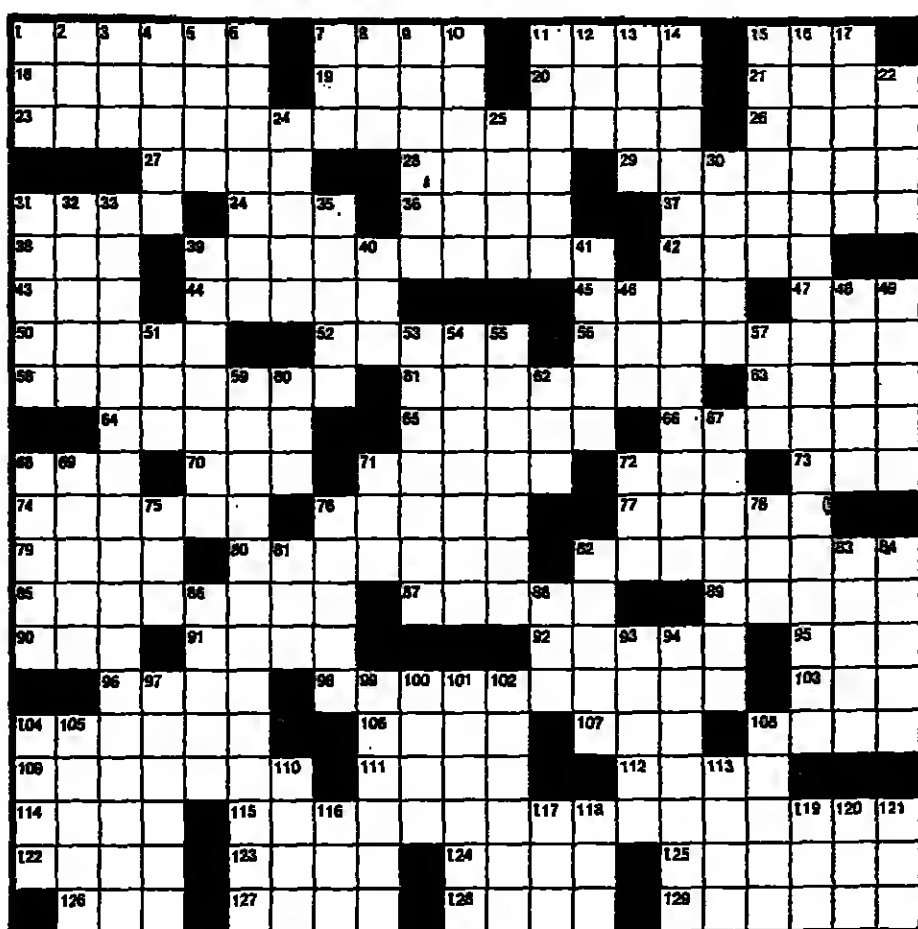
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Strip Tees By Ronald Friedman



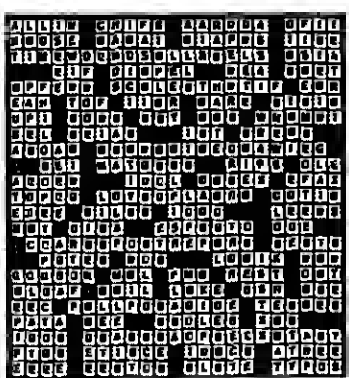
ACROSS

- 1 Type of post
- 7 Former
- 10 Yankee pitcher
- 11 African lake or republic
- 15 Converse
- 16 Yield to
- 19 Hawaii and Alaska in 1958
- 20 Addiction
- 21 Poetry of a people
- 22 David Frost's "TV3" of TV
- 26 Main artery
- 27 Kelauger
- 28 Rouses
- 29 Wild and excited
- 31 Fifty forming one
- 34 Stumble
- 36 Doctrines
- 37 Advances slowly
- 38 Turner's agency
- 39 Eye-opener
- 42 Serve food for a banquet
- 43 Landon
- 44 Pleaded
- 45 Moon's age on Jan. 1
- 47 She-bear, in Canada
- 50 Basketball targets
- 52 Ragged
- 54 Debases
- 58 Turtles
- 61 Playground item
- 62 Benedict
- 64 Pule or mewl
- 65 Maris or Williams
- 66 City on the Merrimack
- 68 Inoculation or jigger

ACROSS

- 70 Quote
- 71 Pig's kin
- 72 Suffix for gang or team
- 73 Pronoun
- 74 Pagan
- 76 Rose
- 77 Fool's gold
- 79 High schooler's problem
- 80 Heckled
- 82 Musical passages
- 85 Enjoyed oneself
- 87 Flow
- 88 Greet
- 90 Meat dish
- 91 Writing pad
- 92 Small amount
- 95 Floor piece
- 96 Honolulu is here
- 98 Poe tale, with "The"
- 103 Throw stones at
- 104 Stop for gas
- 106 New Rochelle college
- 107 Separate carefully
- 108 Cash or charm
- 109 Obsolete
- 111 Slide
- 112 Deep cut
- 114 Houston athlete
- 115 Bikini
- 122 Decayed
- 123 Margarine
- 124 Land west of Wales
- 125 One who samples oolong
- 126 Boy
- 127 Floating or swimming
- 128 Rent payer
- 129 Provides funds for

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Something to pledge
- 2 Gardner
- 3 Morning moisture
- 4 Most wrathful
- 5 Nutcracker's suites
- 6 One who collects
- 7 Actor Ayres
- 8 Pulled apart
- 9 Gift
- 10 Soliciting
- 11 Dance step
- 12 Melt
- 13 To the stern
- 14 Tarry's adversaries
- 15 Spiritualists' meeting

DOWN

- 16 Tim's tune
- 17 Sally
- 22 Black Hawk's tribe
- 24 Trying
- 25 Number of Bears or Pigs
- 26 Makes into law
- 31 Criticize severely
- 32 He tries to suit the customer
- 33 Popular refrain
- 35 Michelangelo works
- 36 Onset
- 40 Keats work
- 41 Announce formally
- 46 Prefix for fix

DOWN

- 48 Musician's transition
- 49 Analyze ore
- 51 Track
- 53 Shoots dice
- 54 Nondrinker
- 55 Lower in rank
- 57 Dead heats
- 58 Ringing of bells
- 60 Born: Fr.
- 62 Remainder
- 67 Policeman, at times
- 68 Fortran
- 69 Iranian rulers
- 69 Six-armed
- 71 Board's partner

DOWN

- 72 Detect
- 75 Degree of warmth
- 76 Cross out
- 76 Actress Louise
- 81 Swiss hero
- 82 Metalworkers
- 83 Electrical needs
- 84 Addison's colleague
- 86 Used the tub
- 88 Biblical weed
- 93 Pretend
- 94 Continental army volunteer
- 97 Basically, in Nice
- 98 Site of the Teatro São Carlos

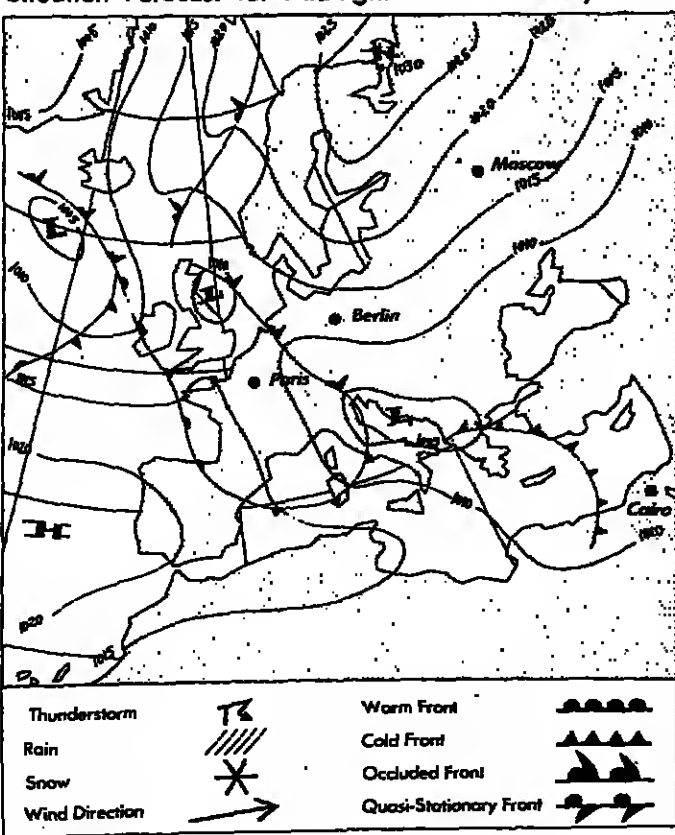
DOWN

- 100 Norse god of mischief
- 101 Sweet liqueur
- 102 — waiting
- 104 Crowd sound
- 105 Antiseptic
- 106 Leading
- 110 American inventor
- 113 Cynopter
- 116 Affirmative vote
- 117 Part of Q.E.D.
- 118 Harold of comics
- 116 This, in Valencia
- 120 Salamander
- 121 Time periods: Abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGAEVE	14	57	Sunny	MADRID	26	80
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Sunny	MIAMI	26	80
ANKARA	22	82	Sunny	MILAN	26	80
ATHENS	22	82	Sunny	MONTREAL	18	64
BEIRUT	22	82	Sunny	MOSCOW	14	57
BELGRADE	22	82	Sunny	MUNICH	14	57
BERLIN	22	82	Sunny	NEW YORK	21	70
BRUSSELS	17	63	Sunny	PARIS	21	70
BUCHAREST	17	63	Sunny	ROME	21	70
BUDAPEST	26	79	Sunny	STOCKHOLM	22	72
CASABLANCA	26	79	Sunny	TEHRAN	22	72
COPENHAGEN	26	79	Sunny	TOKYO	22	72
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny	VIENNA	22	72
DUBLIN	14	57	Sunny	WARSAW	22	72
EDINBURGH	14	57	Sunny	WASHINGTON	22	72
FLORENCE	26	79	Sunny	ZURICH	22	72
FRANKFURT	26	79	Sunny			
GENEVA	26	79	Sunny			
HELSINKI	26	79	Sunny			
HOUSTON	26	79	Sunny			
ISTANBUL	26	79	Sunny			
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Sunny			
LISBON	26	79	Sunny			
LONDON	14	57	Sunny			
LOS ANGELES	26	79	Sunny			

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Cost of Parking Goes Sky-High

HELSINKI, Aug. 17 (AP) — A Boeing 707 that had been parked at the Helsinki airport for six months was flown out this week, newspapers reported.

But before the passenger jet was cleared for takeoff, the new owner, Air India, had to pay a parking charge of about \$18,250 accumulated since Feb. 18. The plane had landed with its cargo but was abandoned because it had nothing to carry out of Finland, local newspapers said.

After months of investigations, authorities were able to establish that the jet belonged to a U.S. company that obviously decided that it was cheaper to leave the plane here and find a buyer rather than to fly it home empty, despite the \$62.50-a-day parking charge, an airport spokesman said.

Giant Figures for Big Plane

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 17 (AP) — Lockheed Aircraft, manufacturer of the world's largest plane, has finally come up with an answer to an often-asked question: How big is it?

The C-5A Galaxy is so big, Lockheed says, that it can carry 25,844,746 pingpong balls. Or 752,000 hockey pucks. Or 328,301,674 aspirin tablets or 100 Volkswagen beetles or 3,222,857 tortillas.

And if that is hard to digest, the Galaxy can also carry 76,216 bottles of wine.

A year ago, Lockheed estimated the plane could hold \$616,903,200 worth of gold, but the same amount of gold is now worth more than \$1 billion.

BOOKS

THE GREAT SHARK HUNT
Strange Tales From a Strange TimeBy Hunter Thompson. Rolling Stone Press/Summit Books.
602 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN 1973, Hunter Thompson — a self-styled doctor of divinity, chemist and "gonzo" journalist — had a dream or nightmare or vision or hallucination or the bends. Here is what he imagined:

"Our Barbie Doll president, with his Barbie Doll wife and his boxful of Barbie Doll children is also America's answer to the monstrous Mr. Hyde. He speaks for the Werewolf in us; the bully, the predator, the shyster who turns into something unspeakable, full of claws and bleeding string-warts, on nights when the moon comes too close — at the stroke of midnight in Washington, a drooling red-eyed beast with the legs of a man and the head of a giant hyena crawls out of its bedroom window in the South Wing of the White House and leaps 50 feet down to the lawn . . . pauses briefly to strangle the Chow watchdog, then races off into the darkness . . . towards the Watergate, snarling with lust, looting through the alleys behind Pennsylvania Avenue, and trying desperately to remember which one of those 400 identical balconies is the one outside Martha Mitchell's apartment."

Is this fair to Richard Milhous Nixon? The Columbia Journalism Review certainly wouldn't think so. But Dr. Thompson is seldom, if ever, fair. And he is always hallucinating. At Super Bowl VIII in Houston, for instance, he attends a party at John Connally's house; Alvin Karpis is there, and 13 thoroughbred horses are slaughtered, "by drug-crazed guests with magnesium butcher knives." At the Senate Watergate hearings, he slips an "ostrieh lasso" over the head of Herbert Kalmbach and jerks him into the bleachers. To Aspen, Colo., where he is running for sheriff, he confronts his natural constituency, the freaks, who insist on voting two weeks before the election and who then gobble up their own candidates.

We are asked in this collection of Thompson's magazine articles and snippets from his books to imagine the forced uniaxial of Rep. Harley Stagers of West Virginia; Jean-Claude Killy ordering from room service a cattle prod and two female iguanas; Sen. Edmund Muskie surging out on foghorns, and Thompson himself up in a crowd's nest, applying "a cap of black acid with John Chancellor." When Nixon's lawyer Fred Buzhardt, Jr. first bears the June 23, 1972, "smoking gun" tape and has a heart attack, Thompson assures us that we will never see him alive again because H.R. Haldeman will sneak into the hospital "and stick a hatpin up his nose while he's wasted on Demerol, jam it straight into his brain . . ."

Enough. Along with his hallucinations, Thompson relies on pills, joints, beer, Wild Turkey bourbon and buzz words. Many of these

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

WHY DO YOU WANT TO LIVE OUT HERE IN THE DESERT WITH THE SNAKES AND THE LIZARDS AND THE COYOTES?



COME HOME WITH ME, SPIKE, AND LIVE A NORMAL LIFE...



OH, REALLY? WELL, I CAN UNDERSTAND THAT...



IT'S HARD TO LEAVE WHEN YOUR BOWLING TEAM IS IN FIRST PLACE...

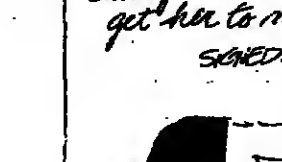


B.C.

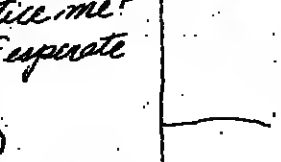
due Fat Head,



I'm 4 foot 2 and actually in love with a 6 foot Shogun. How can I get her to notice me?



DEAR DESPERATE, STICK YOUR FINGER INTO ONE OF THE FOOTLIGHT SOCKS.



BLONDIE

YOU SHOULDN'T BE WATCHING TV, ALEXANDER.



YOU SHOULD BE READING SOMETHING.



I AM READING SOMETHING, DAD.



I'M READING THIS WEEK'S LISTINGS OF TV PROGRAMS.



BETTY BAILEY

I'M LOST! THESE BARRACKS ALL LOOK ALIKE IN THIS THICK FOG.



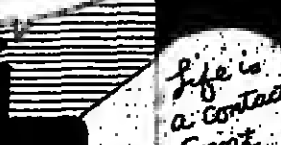
I THINK THAT'S OUR BARRACKS THERE.



HOW CAN YOU TELL?



ISN'T THAT PLATO'S HANDWRITING?



ANDY CAPP

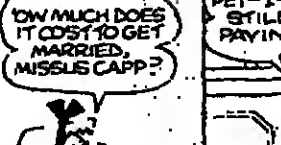
WE'RE NOT TOO YOUNG.



WE CAN'T AFFORD IT.



OW MUCH DOES IT COST TO GET MARRIED, MISSUS CAPP?



DUNNO, PET—I'M STILL PAYIN'.



WIZARD OF ID

I'D LIKE TO BORROW SOME MONEY TO START A PIG RANCH.



HAVE YOU HAD ANY PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH SWINE?



JUST HERE AT THE BANK.



REX MORGAN

ROY, THERE'S ONE THING YOU SHOULD KNOW: SHORTLY AFTER YOU LEFT, THE LIEUTENANT CAME HERE TO SEE ME.



YOU MEAN AL HARPER?



WHAT DID HE ASK YOU? WHAT DID YOU TELL HIM?



HE WANTED TO KNOW WHETHER YOU WERE HERE WITH ME THE NIGHT THAT WOMAN WAS KILLED.



DOONESBURY

MAY I HAVE YOUR ATTENTION, PLEASE? STUNNED SA REGRETS ANY INCONVENIENCE OUR PRIVATE PARTY HAS CAUSED THOSE OF YOU WHO DROVE ALL THE WAY INTO THE CITY.



TO MAKE UP FOR IT, LIZA MINELLI AND BUNICA JAGGER HAVE AGREED TO COME OUT AND SIGN AUTOGRAPHS FOR AMBLE.



WE DON'T WANT AUTOGRAPHS! WE WANT TO GET IN!



TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT.



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: SNOW, ECTAN, NIRGIF, DUSSIC.

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCOUT, MOUSE, IMPACT, CATNIP. Answer: What the salesman who joined the Army was looking for in addition to his base pay—A COMMISSION.

DENNIS THE MENACE

Wait'll they read this!



AND ANOTHER THING YOU ALWAYS DO...

AREN'T YOU EVER AFRAID YOU'LL SUNDOWN YOUR TONSILS?

Watson— The Young Millionaire

By Red Smith

HARRISON, N.Y. (UPI)—When the Metropolitan Golf Writers gave Tom Watson their Gold Tees Award Wednesday night for winning a million dollars faster than anybody else, he told what it was like to feel pressure on the course.

Sinking a putt to win the British Open was one thing, he said, but that wasn't a patch on the strain he experienced at the age of 7 when his father took the family out for a round on a vacation in Colorado. They were about to tee off when the club pro put up a holler, saying he couldn't have little kids cutting up the course.

Yesterday Watson sat on the terrace of the Westchester Country Club, relaxed as a clam, and looked back across the 22 years and \$1,061,432 in prize money that have intervened since that nervous tee shot. At 7 he had felt something of a veteran on the course, having been introduced to the game by his father a year earlier.

"By that time," he said, "I had four clubs—the No. 3 wood, a niblick, a midiron, and a putter. I carried a bag this big." His hands made a circle the diameter of a beer mug.

"My father gave me a dollar every time I passed a decade. A dollar when I broke 100, a dollar when I broke 90, a dollar when I broke 80," he said.

"You've raised your prices since," it was suggested. He grinned acquiescence. He is a trim fellow, not especially big at 5 feet 9 inches and 160 pounds but blessed with the power to hit across country lines. He has won four tournaments and \$392,630 so far this year, already surpassing the record of \$362,429 that he set in 1978.

Only the Class Shows

This is his third year as top money-winner in the Professional Golfers' Association, the third straight year that his loot has exceeded \$300,000. Since January, 1977, he has made off with \$1,061,432 for an average of \$16,396 a tournament. Now he was about to take aim on the winner's purse of \$72,000 in the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic.

The money doesn't show on him. Class does. He oiled golf when he was 6 years old. He loves it now, "but maybe not quite so much," since it became a job. He knows he is one of the lucky ones who can make a living at what he most enjoys.

"When I was about 14," he said, "I wanted to be a professional golfer. After that, I had other ideas, like going into some business where I could work for myself. By the time I turned 19 I knew I wanted to play the tour, but I didn't know whether I could make it. I was a pretty loud hitter, wild, but sometimes distance would make up for that. I could chip, had a pretty good touch around the green, but I still didn't know."

A native of Kansas City, Tom was Missouri amateur champion four times. He finished Stanford in 1971 with a degree in psychology. "But I always knew I wasn't going to be a psychologist," he said, "I was a golfer. He wanted to get married."

Graham Leads McLendon by 3 Shots

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 17 (AP)—David Graham, holder of the PGA national championship, shot a 6-under-par 65 yesterday and established a 3-stroke lead in the first round of the Westchester Golf Classic.

"I really thought I'd have a little bit of a problem playing this week," said Graham, who has had little chance to practice since his playoff triumph in the PGA two weeks ago.

Graham one-putted nine times and made three par-saving putts of about 8 to 10 feet that he called "the backbone of the round."

Mac McLendon was alone in second at 68, three strokes under par. A 4-wood second shot and a 12-foot putt produced an eagle-3 for Tom Watson and helped him to a round of 69 that also included four birdies and four bogeys.

"A good round," said Watson, a 4-time winner this season and the pre-tournament favorite for the \$72,000 first prize. "The greens are very, very bumpy. They're getting very hard and dried out. If you're more than a foot away, you're really grinding."

Those conditions, he said, "make David's 3-shot lead a lot stronger than a 3-shot lead usually is in this stage of the game."

"Obviously, he's playing very well," Watson said of Graham. "He's going to be tough to beat. And he's won on this course before. That's another plus factor for him."

Watson was tied for third with Tom Kite, Bob Eastwood, George Burns, Jack Renner, Mark McCumber and Bob Byrum.

The defending champion, Lee Elder, shot a 75. Hale Irwin had a 73, Fuzzy Zoeller a 74 and 67-year-old Sam Snead a 76.

Hometown Boy Makes Good

Danielson Gets His Chance With Lions

OSTON, Mich., Aug. 17 (AP)—The job of a National Football League quarterback carries a lot of responsibility, and Jerry Danielson appears ready to shoulder the load.

"I'm finding out there's a lot to the job than just football," Danielson said as he walked up the stairs from the Detroit Lions' practice field at Oakland University. "I feel like I'm ready for it. I feel like I'm ready for it. I feel like I'm ready for it."

He is a hometown boy made good. He first made his mark as an All-State prep quarterback at suburban Dearborn Divine High School.

He is recognized as a girl from his old neighborhood by the practice field. "She said her brother came out for the Divine Child in this year. Have they started camp yet?" Danielson wanted to know. "Yes, they left this morning," she said.

He split Danielson's face. "It was 1968 again. Oh, wow. That means that I now learn all about two-a-days." Danielson said. "Thanks. And wish him good."

Player, Coach the NHL Dies

TROIT, Aug. 17 (AP)—Larry Wilson, a former player and now a coach for the Detroit Red Wings, died yesterday in Glenview, N.Y., while he was jogging his home.

Wilson, 49, apparently suffered a heart attack. His family reported the past two seasons Wilson had been general manager and coach of the Kansas City Red Wings in the Central Hockey League.

Wilson played center for the Red Wings from 1949 through the 1952 season. He coached the Red Wings in the National Hockey League for the final three months of the 1976-77 season, replacing Delvecchio.



Tom Watson

then to Linda Rubin, his girl from grammar school.

"Linda had other ideas," he said. "She wanted to wait a couple of years to see how I did on the tour."

"They waited about a year and a half. He earned \$31,000 in 1972, his first season, and had collected about \$50,000 toward his 1973 take of \$75,000 when Linda gave in."

"I broke her in right," he said. "We had a week at Lake Tahoe for a honeymoon, great hotel accommodations, everything the best. Then I took her to St. Louis where we stayed in a Ramada Inn near the airport. There were two lights in the room, the one in the television set and a 15-watt bulb. Linda couldn't see to put on makeup, but it was \$10 a day."

"Her parents came to visit and we put them up in a good hotel nearby, at \$25 a day, which we couldn't afford."

Watson's first victory on the tour was the Western Open in 1974. The next year he had one tour victory—the Byron Nelson Classic—but he captured the World Series of Golf and beat Jack Newton in a playoff for the British Open.

The big year was 1977. His four tour victories included the Masters, and he repeated in the British Open, beating Jack Nicklaus this time. He was PGA player of the year in 1977 and 1978, and won the Vardon Trophy those two years with the lowest stroke average.

"The money is good for a guy's nerves, but it is merely a measure of success. There must be something in his record that gives him greater satisfaction."

"Winning the Vardon Trophy, I guess, because that represents consistency. More than that, though, it's how I feel inside about my game, how close I come to playing the way I want. I think 1977 was my best year in that respect. I made more putts and had my lowest score in the Vardon competition."

"What was the big thing you had to learn as a pro?" he was asked. "How to win," he said.

"I think we have a shot at making it into the playoffs as a wild card pick. I think it's going to take 10 victories to make the playoffs. We're capable of that this year, but it's not going to be easy. Everybody says the Central Division is weaker now. Don't you believe it."

The Lions try to improve upon their 1-1 exhibition record tomorrow night, when they play host to the Cleveland Browns, also 1-1, at the Silverdome.

"I know I had to play well to beat him and that's exactly what I did," Borg said. "I've watched him play in many tournaments, although I've never played him before."

"I think I played a good match," Noah said. "But against Borg you have to play so much better. He plays the important shots so well."

In their third-round match, John McEnroe ousted Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-0; Vitas Gerulaitis beat David Schneider, 6-4, 6-2; Ivan Lendl defeated Tom Okker, 6-2, 6-1; Paul Kronk downed Eric Van Dillen, 6-3, 6-0; Wojtek Fibak beat Burt Harris, 6-2, 6-1; Gene Mayer downed Brian Teacher, 6-3, 6-2; and Phil Dent beat Andrew Pattison, 6-4, 7-5.

Noah was discovered by Arthur Ashe in Cameroon during a tennis clinic in 1971. Ashe recommended Noah to the French Tennis Federation.

Winged Foot Events Set
FAR HILLS, N.J., Aug. 17 (AP)—The Winged Foot Club of Mamaroneck, N.Y., will be the site of the 1984 U.S. Open golf championship and next year's inaugural U.S. Senior Open, the U.S. Golf Association announced.

Teeguarden, seeded No. 7, has emerged as the woman to beat. Renata Tomanova, seeded No. 2, was a first-round loser to Nina Bland and the four following seeds also lost.

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Pirates Win 6th Straight

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Omar Moreno's two-run single off Gaylord Perry capped a three-run fourth inning last night, helping the Pittsburgh Pirates to their sixth straight victory, a 5-4 triumph over the San Diego Padres.

The victory went to Bruce Kison (8-6), who allowed eight hits, two walks and three runs in 5½ innings. Enrique Romo completed the game and registered his fourth save, but the Padres ended his string of 22½ consecutive innings without yielding an earned run when Jay Johnson hit an RBI triple with two out in the seventh.

Moreno's two-run single followed Ed Ott's RBI single in the fourth and put the Pirates ahead, 4-2. The Padres broke a 2-0 lead on Gene Tenace's two-run homer in the first.

The first, Pittsburgh countered with a first-inning run on Bill Allmon's throwing error.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 2
In St. Louis, Steve Garvey hit a two-run single with two out in the 15th inning, giving Los Angeles a 4-2 victory over St. Louis and a sweep of a three-game series.

Garvey's hit came off George Frazier (2-3), who came on at the start of the inning. Bobby Castillo (1-0) recorded his first major league victory.

Cubs 14, Giants 4
In Chicago, Jerry Martin drove in four runs with his 16th home run, a double and a single, leading an extra-base-hit barrage that carried Chicago to a 14-4 victory over San Francisco. Eleven of Chicago's 17 hits were for extra bases, including nine doubles in support of Lynn McLothlen (10-8). Bob Knepper (8-8) took the loss.

Mets 6, Braves 3
In Atlanta, Joel Youngblood's two run double highlighted a five-run eighth inning that carried New York to a 6-3 victory over Atlanta.

Brewers 4, Rangers 1
In the American League, at

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